The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXXI. TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1851. No. 4443 {CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS are appointed to sail as under, viz.:—

FOR NEWCASTLE AND MORPETH. { THE ROSE or THISTLE, every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 10 P.M.

FOR MORETON BAY.—THE EAGLE, every alternate Tuesday, at 8 P.M.

FOR MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON, calling at TWOFOLD BAY.—THE SHAMROCK on the 1st day of every month, at 5 P.M.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 2680

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE A1 clipper schooner SHAMROCK, 120 tons, Reynolds, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged will be quickly despatched. Has superior accommodations for passengers, with a separate ladies' cabin, beds and bed-linen, wines and spirits put on board free of extra charge. Apply to Captain Reynolds, on board; or to

JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 2983

FOR WIDE BAY.
A Regular Trader.

THE fine Brigantine ALBION, 130 tons, Kelly, master. This vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers. Shippers are requested to get their goods down without delay, as she will haul from the wharf To-morrow evening. Apply to the master, on board; or to

JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 2980

FOR MORPETH, HUNTER RIVER,
Calling at Newcastle and Raymond Terrace.

THE regular trader ketch JAMES AND AMELIA, Young, master, Thursday. For freight only apply to

JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 2981

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE BRIGANTINE FREDERICK GRIFFITHS, 80 tons, Deering, master, with quick despatch. Apply to

JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 2982

FOR MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.
FIRST VESSEL.

THE beautiful clipper-packet FAVORITE, T. Stericker, commander, is now loading; and having nearly the whole of her cargo ready, will positively sail To-morrow.

This vessel is well known, and the accommodation for passengers in both cabin and steerage are very superior; beds, bed-linen, &c., found on board.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to

E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
2728 489, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
TO FOLLOW THE FAVORITE,

THE A1 passenger-brig DIANA, J. R. Peake, commander, is under engagement to sail on the 15th instant.

For freight or passage (having good accommodations, beds, bed-linen, &c., found on board) apply to the captain, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to

E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
2729 489, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.

THE splendid packet PRINCE OF WALES, 150 tons burthen, Charles Gaunt, commander, will have immediate despatch, having much cargo engaged.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations (beds and bedding, provisions and wines, &c., &c., found on board, free of charge), apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 2712

ONLY VESSEL FOR GEELONG.

THE Clipper SCHOONER MARY JANE, D. Gourlay, commander, is now loading, and will positively go to sea on Thursday the 14th instant. This vessel is noted for her quick trips, and has always landed her cargo in good order.

For freight or passage (having good accommodations for Passengers, beds, bed-linen, &c., found on board) apply to the Captain at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to

E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
2730 489, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL
FOR HOBART TOWN DIRECT.

THE fine A1 barque CAPE HORN, 250 tons, George Boggis, commander, will leave for the above port on Wednesday next, the 13th instant. She has room for about forty tons light freight, for which immediate application is necessary to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to

WATKINS AND DEAN, Agents,
22, Church Hill.

This beautiful vessel offers great inducements to passengers proceeding to the southward—her accommodations being of a very superior description. Bedding, provisions, wines, and every requisite for the comfort of passengers, free of any extra charge. 2903

FOR HOBART TOWN.
Will sail on Sunday next.

THE well-known packet-brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, commander. This vessel will be despatched in five days. Early application for freight or passage is necessary.

JOHN MACNAMARA,
3032 Queen-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.
To sail on Sunday, the 17th instant—weather permitting.

THE packet-brig WILLIAM, 121 tons, H. A. Coffey, Commander. For freight application must be made immediately to the undersigned.

Beds, bedding, wines, spirits, &c., found for cabin passengers.

REDUCED RATES.
Cabin Fare £6
Steerage ditto £3

Apply to Captain Coffey; or
HENRY FISHER, 480, George-street.
August 12. 2994

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A SMART Vessel, to carry 200 tons dead weight, must be ready for sea in a few days.

2962 CRAWLEY AND SMITH.

PHŒBE FOR ADELAIDE.
First vessel following the Thomas and Henry.

SHIPPERS are requested to complete their shipments at once. For passage, having superior accommodation (beds and bedding found on board, free of charge), apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 2711

FOR TAHITI DIRECT,
Or to call at any of the Islands if sufficient inducement offers,

THE OBERON. This powerful Cutter has very superior accommodations for two passengers, and delivered her last cargo in very first-rate condition.

For freight or passage apply to the Owner, on board; or to

J. W. PARKER,
650, Lower George-street.

Mr. Lyons (owner) will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the Oberon. 2978

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
To sail in a few days,

THE fine first-class brig MAID OF JULPHA, Captain Beauvais. Has room for a few cabin passengers. Apply to

F. W. CLARKE,
Jamison-street.
August 8. 2830

FOR SAN FRANCISCO OR OREGON,
VIA THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

THE well-known packet brig BROTHERS, 200 tons register. This vessel having the greater part of her cargo ready, will meet with immediate despatch. Has room for 70 tons only, and a few cabin passengers. For terms of freight or passage apply to

3035 JOHN RICKARDS, Pitt-street.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE splendid A1 barque DUDBROOK, 600 tons register, Daniel Smith, Commander. Has a superior poop, with every accommodation for cabin passengers.

This fine vessel is particularly well adapted for carrying horses, having roomy 'tween decks 7 feet 6 inches high, and being fitted with scuttles, ventilators, foul air escapes, &c. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
700, George-street.
August 8. 2765

TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL FROM MORETON BAY FOR LONDON.

THE fine first-class BARQUE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, 498 tons register, will load at Moreton Bay for London, after her arrival at that port from China, which is expected to take place at the end of September.

HENRY MOORE.
Miller's Point, August 12. 2958

FOR LONDON,
For Wool and Passengers only.

THE fine A 1 clipper-built barque ANNA MARY, 302 tons register, D. Stephen, commander. This vessel sails very fast, has now nearly all her cargo engaged, and will sail 25th August. Has superior cabin accommodation. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
August 4. 2873

FOR LONDON.
To load at Newcastle.

THE splendid A1 ship WANDSWORTH, 895 tons register, George Dunlop, Commander. This vessel will be at Newcastle about the 28th August, and having a great portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
3036 700, George-street.

FOR LONDON,

THE splendid A1 frigate-built Ship BLACKFRIAR, 622 tons register, Thomas Grieves, commander; has a large portion of her cargo on board, and will have quick despatch. Has very superior poop accommodation, and carries a surgeon. Will take a few steerage passengers. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
2872

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE clipper YACHT IRIS, 75 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened.

This vessel was built by Mr. White, of Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, for Lord Rodney. She is cutter rigged, an excellent sea boat, sails remarkably fast, and will carry her register tonnage in general cargos.

For inventories and terms of sale apply to Captain Peacock, on board, off Towns' Wharf, or to

JOHN RICKARDS,
2841 Pitt-street.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,
LYONS' BUILDINGS, 567, GEORGE-STREET,

Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's, under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters.

Hours of attendance from 10 till 4.

Rates of Premium per cent, (free from average unless general)

	Guineas.		Guineas.
Wide Bay	1¼	Nelson	1¾
Moreton Bay	1	Port Otago	1¾
Twofold Bay	¾	Port Cooper	1¾
Port Phillip	¾	Great Britain	2
Portland Bay	2	China	2
Adelaide	1¼	India	2
Launceston	¾	Manila	2
Hobart Town	¾	Java	1¾
Auckland	1¼	Mauritius	1¾
Port Nicholson	1½	California	1¾

N.B.—For goods insured with particular average, an advance of premium is made of from ½ to ¼ per cent on the above rates.

Time Risks (with particular average.)

Long Voyages, per annum	....	8
Short ditto,	ditto	10
Whaling ditto, 10 per cent., or per ann.		7

The usual brokerage of 5 per cent. allowed.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
Broker.
January, 1851. 213

FOR SALE.—A light London-built Britzka, the property of a gentleman. In excellent order; lined with morocco skins, drab cloth and lace; painted claret; picked out black; fine lined red; the head leather and apron consist of the best enamelled leather. To be seen, with further particulars, at Messrs. F. and E. Arthur's, Coach Manufactory, 117, Elizabeth-street South. 3025

COFFINS FOR CONVICT SERVICE, PARRAMATTA.

TENDERS in duplicate, will be received by the Undersigned, until noon, on Monday the 25th instant, for supplying coffins, for the convict lunatic and invalid establishment at Parramatta, from the 1st of September proximo, until the 31st March, 1852, or for a further period of twelve calendar months, or less, at the option of the Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper, Sydney, who will furnish all particulars on application at the Ordnance Office.

Commissariat, New South Wales,
Sydney, August 7, 1851.
T. W. RAMSAY,
2693 Deputy Commissary General.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Gold Dust and Specie will be insured from Sydney to London, or other ports in Great Britain, by any of her Majesty's ships at the rate of one per cent., and by merchant vessels at the rate of one and a-half per cent. Policies will be granted, in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.
Sydney, August 6. 2623

SYDNEY HAMLETS ELECTION.

MR. THURLOW will meet the Electors at the "Forester's Arms," GLEBE, on Thursday Evening next, at seven o'clock.

By order of the Committee. 2899

SYDNEY HAMLETS ELECTION.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Electors of the Town of BALMAIN will be held at Mr. Roberts's "Burn Bank Hotel," Balmain, on *Wednesday* next, the 13th August, at 7 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of selecting a fit and proper person to represent the above constituency in the new Legislative Council, when intending Candidates are respectfully invited to attend.

Balmain, August 4.

TO CONTRACTORS.—The parties who tendered lately for the erection of a Bridge over the Yass River, at the township of Yass, having failed to enter into a contract and sureties for the erection thereof,—Notice is hereby given, that Tenders, prepaid, addressed to the Chairman of the Yass Bridge Committee, will be received at this Office until twelve o'clock of Thursday, the 28th day of August next, from parties willing to contract for that work.

Plan and specification may be seen, and further particulars obtained by application to Mr. Stiles, Secretary to the Bridge Committee, at the Court House, Yass.

At the foot of each Tender there must be a memorandum, signed by the party tendering, and two respectable persons as sureties, agreeing to be responsible for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the Tender being accepted, and undertaking, in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver at the Police Office, Yass, or at such place in Sydney or Goulburn as may be agreed upon, and may be most convenient to the contracting parties and their sureties, within fourteen days from the usual notification of acceptance, a Bond to Her Majesty, in a penal sum, equal in amount to the sum contracted for only, for securing such performance, otherwise the Tender will not be taken into consideration.

The Tenders will be opened at twelve o'clock of Monday, the first day of September next, at the Court House, Yass, when parties tendering, or their agents, are requested to attend.

H. O'BRIEN,
Warden of the District Council of Yass.
Police Office, Yass, July 4. 595

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

THE Members of this Institution are informed that A LECTURE will be delivered by MR. ALFRED CANE, THIS EVENING, the 12th August, instant, on the SOURCES OF HEAT—Theories of Heat—Experiments Illustrative of its Universality—and in the principal source of Heat—Subterranean and Animal Heat Friction, Compression, Condensation, and Percussion—Heat generated by these sources—Electricity a source of Heat, &c., &c. The Lecture will be illustrated by numerous experiments.

The Lecture will commence at half-past seven o'clock precisely.

The production of cards of membership will be required. Each member will have the privilege of introducing two ladies. 2954

VENETIAN CASINO.

MR. A. EMANUEL'S Promenade Concert and Soirée Dansante, This Evening, August 12, at the Royal Hotel, will consist of the following fashionable Dances:—

1. Set of Quadrilles
2. Polka
3. Scottische
4. Galloppe
5. Set of Quadrilles
6. Polka
7. Scottische
8. Spanish Waltz
9. Set of Quadrilles
10. Polka
11. Galloppe

The doors of the Casino will be open at half-past seven o'clock, when the City Band will play a variety of popular music. Dancing to commence at half-past eight, and conclude as near eleven o'clock as possible.

Admission—One shilling. 2966

RE-OPENING OF MALCOM'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS, YORK-STREET. John Malcom, proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the gentry and public for the kind patronage he has received since he has opened the above place of amusement, and respectfully announces that this fashionable and interesting resort will re-open in a few days, of which notice will appear. J. M. having at a very great expense considerably enlarged and roofed the surface, so as to prevent the least inclemency of the weather preventing the performance, or inconveniencing the audience. The boxes are select and commodious. Side boxes have been fitted up, with a saloon attached, and the pit capable of containing one thousand persons, together with the new decorations, will render it comfortable. 3012

INSTRUCTION IN EQUESTRIANISM.—The Royal Australian Circus, York-street, will open in course of a few days as a Riding School, for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen in the art of equestrianism. 3013

TO GOLD MINERS.—The undersigned manufactures QUICKSILVER MACHINES, or Virginian Machines, on a principle which is declared by competent judges to be the best made in the colony—

	£	s.	d.	
At	7	7	0	each.
Improved ditto	8	0	0	
Small ditto	3	0	0	
Pumps	2	0	0	
Retorts	0	15	0	
Common Rockers	1	0	0	
Improved ditto	1	10	0	

JOSIAH SKERRITT,
Cabinet and Patent Mangle Manufacturer, O'Connell-street, corner of Hunter-street, Sydney. 3011

SAWN TIMBER.—To Cradle-makers and Others.—Pine Boards, one inch thick, 2d. per foot, taking the log, and any other thickness in proportion, at the Australian Steam Saw Mills, Liverpool-street. No extra charge for boards over 15 inches wide. 2977

THE RICHMOND TESTIMONIAL.

THE Sub-Committee who, in this colony, collected subscriptions to the testimonial which it is contemplated to present to His Grace the Duke of Richmond, and who, in July, 1850, transmitted the amount of their collections to the Home Committee, have received the following communication, acknowledging the receipt thereof, which they publish for the information of the subscribers.

(Signed) J. L. M'LEAN, } Honorary
S. A. PERRY, } Secretaries.
Sydney, August 11, 1851.

(COPY.)

Army and Navy Club, St. James' Square,
London, 19th March, 1851.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 8th July, 1850, and its duplicate from Sydney, enclosing an order for £14 5s., from your Committee, which order was paid into the House of Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, London, and the names of the Officers (and Colour Serjeant 52 Reg.) so subscribing were duly placed upon the general list of subscribers to the contemplated testimonial to the Duke of Richmond; as follows:—

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.

	£	s.	d.
Anderson, J. C. B., late Lieutenant-Colonel 50th Regiment	1	0	0
Crummer, James Henry, late Major unattached	1	0	0
Fitz Roy, His Excellency Sir C. A., K. H., Governor New South Wales, late Royal Horse Guards, Blue	1	0	0
Gray, Charles George, late Lieutenant Colonel	1	0	0
Moore, S., late Captain 28th Regiment	1	0	0
M'Phee, Donald, late Captain 22nd Regiment	1	0	0
M'Lean, John (senior), Principal Superintendent of Convicts, Sydney, late Captain 43rd and 50th Regiments	1	0	0
Oldrey, William, Captain R.N.	1	0	0
Perry, S. A., Deputy Surveyor-General New South Wales	1	0	0
Russell, William, late Brigade-Major 20th Regiment	1	0	0
Shadforth, Thomas, late Lieutenant-Colonel 57th Regiment	1	0	0
Snodgrass, Kenneth, C.B., Colonel, unattached	1	0	0
Wright, S. late Captain 3rd Regiment	1	0	0
Sullivan, Benjamin, late Major, unattached	1	0	0
Yates, John, late Colour Sergeant 52nd Regiment	0	5	0
	£14	5	0

Captain J. L. M'LEAN, Late 43rd and 50th Reg. } Hon. Secs.
S. A. PERRY, Esq., Deputy Surveyor-General. }

I should have replied to your official letter long since, but the assembling of the General Committee has been deferred from time to time from various causes. The 18th instant, at 13, Waterloo Place, I laid your letter before the Committee, Lieutenant-General the Lord Saltoun in the chair; and I was then requested to return from the General Committee here, to your President, His Excellency Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, Colonel Snodgrass, yourselves, and Committee at New South Wales, the best thanks for your exertions, and for the subscriptions from so many gallant Officers, and the Colour Sergeant, late of the 52nd Regiment of Light Infantry, towards the Richmond testimonial, to be given to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, as a Peer, for advocating the claims of the veterans of all arms during the late great war, and for presenting their memorials for the gracious consideration of Her Majesty the Queen, for medals.

At the General Committee, the 18th instant, the design for the testimonial, which is most beautiful, was shown for the first time, by the firm of Messrs. Hunt, Peskell, and Co., and approved of (who will execute the testimonial in silver); but to have the addition of a British Grenadier, and a Royal Marine, with round hat as worn during the great war, added to the group of figuring.

It was further resolved, that the Duke of Richmond should be invited to attend the dinner and presentation, which was to take place the 21st of next June, the anniversary of the battle of Vittoria, fought in Spain, in 1813.

Since the Meeting of the General Committee Messrs. Hunt, Ruskell and Co., New Bond-street, London, have offered to present each officer subscribing to the fund with a Lithographic Print of the Testimonial; also, one to each District of Pensioners contributing to the List.

The total amount of money at the Bank up to this time is £1086 from about 4000 Generals, Admirals, Officers, and Pensioners of all Arms, including £50 from Germany, without any List of names, and thirteen Officers of the Brunswick Corps.

Captain J. Robb, Royal Navy, the Honorable Secretary for that service has been some months absent from London, otherwise he would have signed this letter with myself.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN H. COOKE,
2965 Major and Honorary Secretary.

MR. R. A. JOHNSON is requested to write or call at the Office of Messrs. G. Thorne and Co., 591, George-street, where he will hear of something to his advantage.

Sydney, August 12. 2964

FOR SALE.—The following selection of Plants, from the interior of Java, are now for sale; viz.:—

LIST OF PLANTS IN CASE.
Scientific Names.

Michelia longifolia
Michelia pubinerva
Jasminum glabriusculum
Calaphyllum spectabile
Ixora pauciflora
Garuenia florida var.
Ixora Javanica
Ixora incarnatum
Murraya paniculata
Uvaria intermedius
Uvaria odorata
Mimusops Elengi
Gustavia valida
Hibiscus rosa sinensis var. alba
Rhinacanthus nasutus
Rhinacanthus nasutus var. alba
Tabernamontana divaricata
Michelia dolsoppo
Purgularia ascendens
Vanda varieties, &c., &c.

These plants are in first-rate condition, and many of them very rare. Apply to Mr. I. D. NICHOLS, 686, George-street.

N.B.—The native name of the plants can be had on board. 3010

OPOSSUM SKIN RUGS.—A few of the above mentioned Rugs, ex William, from Launceston, for sale.

Apply to Captain COFFEY, on board, Sydney Flour Wharf. 2993

TO OUTFITTERS FOR THE DIGGINGS.

BOOTS.—Two cases strong Boots. Also, some Water Boots. Now landing from William.

HENRY FISHER,
2992 480, George-street.

GOLD! GOLD! — A quantity of first-rate made cedar Cradles, with galvanised iron, screwed together, to be made portable. Also, two or three portable painted Tents. About 150 galvanized iron plates for ditto, with screw holes punched, to be sold cheap. Apply at HENRY WOOLLEY's, 416, George-street, opposite Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s, Grocers; or, at the manufactory, Viles Buildings, Kent-street. 2648

TURTLE SOUP on the Table, at ENTWISLE's, at one P.M., This Day.
N.B.—Wanted, an active man servant. Apply at the Masonic Hall. 2980

TO PURCHASERS OF GOLD DUST.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, accurately adjusted sets of Scales and Weights, weighing from 1 grain to 128 ounces.

Small portable ditto, weighing from 1 grain to 16 ounces, very suitable for parties proceeding to the mines.

THOMAS DAWSON,
Chronometer Maker, 575, George-street.
2995

TENTS FOR GOLD SEEKERS can be had all sizes and qualities. Waterproof tops made to order, lined or not lined, on applying to G. MARSDEN, 151, Prince-street North. 2681

THE undersigned has just received per Prussian Barque Wilhelmina, and has for sale at his Warehouse, invoices of the following Goods:—

Eau de Cologne, of the very best quality
Ladies' and gentlemen's French kid gloves
Artificial flowers
Ladies' caps and bonnets
Claret, in hogsheads
Case gin, English proof, (red cases)
Wax candles
Sugarcandy
Macaroni
Vermicelli
Pales d'Italie
Preserved game, in great variety
Sardines
Preserved fruits
Prunes, in half and quarter boxes
Spirits of turpentine
Nails and spikes
Sheet zinc
Blocks, of sizes
5 Small organs
Regalia cigars
Snuff
Lucifer matches

ALSO,

Pale brandy, in one dozen cases, G. Longuet, Père et Fils
Sherry, in quarter-casks
4 Kegs Shetland's tobacco
Ladies' French boots
Coloured window glass, blue, yellow, green, and red
Brush ware, perfumery, and soaps, from Messrs. John Gosnell and Co., always on hand.

HENRY MOORE,
Miller's Point.
August 12. 2957

FOR SALE by the undersigned,—270 tierces Prime Port Phillip Beef, *quality warranted*, weighing 336lbs. net

Mutton Hams
Ox Tongues, salted and smoked
Fine Flour, a superior sample
Seconds ditto, ditto
Sherry Wine, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Kangaroo Skins.

E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
2360 489, George-street.

FLOUR, &c., FOR GOLD DIGGERS—

Fine and seconds flour, in 50lb. bags
Pease meal, in 14 and 28 lb. ditto
Oatmeal, in 14 and 28 lb. ditto
Maize meal, in 14 and 28 lb. ditto

Of superior quality, on sale at the stores of the undersigned.

WILLIAM BRADY,
598, Lower George-street.
August 9. 2806

EX CONDOR.—1600 Bags Liverpool Salt, now landing and for sale at the Stores of

2944 ROBERT COVENY.

VERY CHEAP.

THE undersigned, wishing to reduce his surplus Stock, will, for a short time, sell by retail at the following prices, for cash only:—

Bottled fruits, (assorted) 1s. 3d. per bottle
Mustards, pound bottles, 1s. 3d. ditto ditto
Salad oil, 1s. 3d. ditto ditto
Fresh anchovies, 10d. ditto ditto
Sauces, assorted, 10d. ditto ditto
Sardines, small tins, 1s. 6d. each
Double size, 2s. 6d. ditto
Cods tongues and sounds, 3s. 6d. per kit
Mackerel, 3s. 6d. per ditto
Fresh salmon, 1s. 4d. per lb.
Chocolate, prepared, 11d. per lb.
German sausages, 9d. ditto ditto
Chocolate, in cakes, 9d. ditto ditto
Currant jam, (small jar) 8d. ditto ditto
Raspberry ditto, ditto, 11d. ditto ditto
Macaroni, (fresh) 10d. ditto ditto
Vermicelli, ditto, 8d. ditto ditto
Champion's strong vinegar, 1s. 9d. per gallon
Dried herbs, 9d. per packet
Starch, blue, brooms, and brushes, equally cheap.

S. ELLIOTT,
2985 Lower George-street.

SHINGLES.—80,000 stout Hobart Town Shingles for Sale. Apply to J. B. VILES, Kent-street, Church-hill. 2947

DERWENT POTATOES.—Just landed, 40 tons real Brown's River Potatoes, in excellent condition, at 5s. 6d. per cwt.

Also, 30 tons superior Derwent Seed Potatoes, in fine condition for planting, at £4 per ton. On sale at

ROBERT GUY'S,
Noted Cheap Corn Stores, 217, Brickfield-hill. 3027

ON SALE by the undersigned—

Martell's brandy
Cases Geneva
Port wine
Byass' ale } Casks 3 dozen
Ditto porter }
Whybrow's pint pickles
Half-pints }
Pints } Salad oil
Quarts }
Assorted sauces
Woolpacks, 9½ lbs.

BENJAMIN AND MOSES,
3030 367, Castlereagh-street North.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a first-rate Public House, on the most improving corner in Sydney, a Public House known as the Fountain of Friendship, corner of George and Goulburn streets. The great advantage of this House having one of the largest rooms in Sydney for public meetings, balls, or parties; also, stabling, and every accommodation requisite for the approaching times when the diggers return to Sydney, or come from the neighbouring colonies. Rent low, income moderate in comparison to the position of the house. The only reason for the present proprietor leaving is having other engagements to attend. Apply to C. ADRAIN, on the premises; or at the Northern House, 74, King-street, between George and York streets. 3033

BATHURST GOLD.—The undersigned is a purchaser of Bathurst Gold in any quantities.

EDWARD SALAMON,
3026 446, George-street.

BATHURST GOLD.

THE undersigned will give the highest cash price for any quantity of Gold Dust.

GEORGE A. LLOYD, Auctioneer.
City Mart, 474, George-street, June 27. 12531

BATHURST GOLD bought at the Argyle Stores, Goulburn,
3031 BENJAMIN AND MOSES.

GOLD DUST purchased in any quantity by the undersigned.

THACKER AND CO.,
11218 541, George-street.

THOMAS HILL, native of Keddingdyke, near Annan, Dumfriesshire, left England for Adelaide as mate of the Thomas Lowry, emigrant ship, in September, 1848, said to have left the ship at Adelaide, and gone on to Sydney. Any person who can give information respecting the above-mentioned individual, is requested to communicate with the undersigned, Newcastle, Hunter River.

J. DALZELL.
Newcastle, August 11. 2864

TO THE PUBLIC.—NOTICE.—From and after this date no person is authorised to receive moneys or give receipts on my account, or on account of the estate of the late John Terry, without producing a printed receipt bearing my signature.

E. TERRY.
August 8. 2828

TO BRICKMAKERS.—Tenders will be received by the undersigned until the 16th instant, from persons willing to contract for the supply of forty thousand good Bricks (40,000).

WILLIAM COLE, Prince-street.
August 11. 2859

TO BUILDERS, &c.—Tenders are solicited for various repairs required to be done to a building in Elizabeth-street, known as the Normal Institution. For particulars apply at the office of Mr. P. J. DOWNEY, architect, corner of King and York streets, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before the 25th instant.

2883 P. J. DOWNEY, Architect.

COALS.—Wanted to Purchase, one or two cargoes of Coals. Apply to

T. W. SMART, Victoria Mills.
August 9. 2938

FOR THE TURON MINES—to leave on Wednesday, the 13th instant—a Three-horse Team, to follow the one left on the 11th instant. Has room for about Eight hundred weight. For freight apply to B. YARSLEY, opposite H.M. Dockyard. 682, George-street. 2997

DIGGINGS.—Wanted, carriage for 2 cwt. to the Turon River. Apply at 289, Elizabeth-street, near King-street.

For Sale, a first-rate horse, cart, and harness. Price, £14. Apply as above. 2969

WALLAH WALLAH COPPER MINE.—Carriers requiring loading to Sydney can be supplied with copper ore in bags, in any quantity, by applying to the Captain, at the Mine. 2972

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Required immediately, one or two rooms, for an invalid. The neighbourhood of the Surry Hills preferred. For particulars apply to H. SELWYN SMITH, Campbell's Wharf. 2961

WANTED, two or three to join a respectable party proceeding to the Turon Gold Fields, formed on very advantageous principles, combining economy, comfort, and safety. The terms will be moderate to such as may be approved of. Apply to Mr. CALVERT, between the hours of 10 and 11, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar; or at Entwisle's Hotel, between one and three, from whom further particulars may be obtained. 3029

INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

WANTED, an Assistant Dispenser for the above Institution. Application to be made to the House Surgeon, and certificates and credentials forwarded addressed to the undersigned; or the Rev. Dr. Ross, Chairman of the Committee, on or before Monday, 18th August, at 12 o'clock.

JOHN M'GARVIE,
Secretary.
August 11. 2953

SHIP CONDOR.—Required for the ship Condor a competent Master. Unexceptionable testimonials of ability, experience, and integrity, are indispensable. Apply, until the 18th instant, by letter only, to CRAWLEY and SMITH, Campbell's Wharf. 2960

WANTED, an engrossing clerk, accustomed to the routine of an attorney's office. Apply to ROGERS AND RUSSELL, Solicitors, Sydney. 2955

WANTED, a Foreman, at Joseph Sly's Cabinet Manufactory, No. 194, Pitt-street. 3028

WANTED, a Journeyman Baker, to a sober man constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Apply to EDWARD BONES, Baker, Erskine-street. 2963

WANTED immediately, Two Young Men, as assistants to the Drapery Business. Must be good salesmen. Also, two respectable lads, as apprentices. Apply at FITZGERALD's, Commercial House, 264, and 266, Brickfield Hill. 2979

INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

WANTED, a Man Cook for this Institution. Apply to the MATRON. Certificates to be forwarded to the Secretary, on or before 12 o'clock of Monday, the 18th August. 2952

WANTED, as cook and waiter, in a private family, a respectable man of good character: or a competent female cook. Enquire the address of Mr. NEWELL, parish clerk, Argyle-street, near Trinity Church. 3008

WANTED, a good plain Cook, an Englishwoman preferred. Apply to Mrs. KELLIE, Potts' Point, during the week. 2973

WANTED, in a small family in town, where the heavy washing is put out, a respectable Woman as general Servant. For address apply at the *Herald* Office. 2860

WANTED, a Housemaid, she must be able to assist in the washing. Apply to Mrs. G. HILL, Queen-street, Surry-Hills. 2891

WANTED, an Indoor Servant, who perfectly understands his business, and can produce respectable reference as to character and competency. Apply at the Office of Messrs. THACKER AND CO, George-street. 2946

WANTED, a steady active Lad to wait at table, and make himself generally useful. Satisfactory testimonials will be required. Apply to A. B., at the *Herald* Office. 2971

WANTED, a single man, as Groom and Coachman, who perfectly understands his business. Apply to Mr. JAMES COOPER, No. 5, Park-street, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon. 2949

WANTED A GROOM.—Wanted, a steady active man as Groom. Apply to Dr. BENNETT, 115, Elizabeth-street South.

GROOMS Wanted for the ship Travencore. Apply to MACKINTOSH AND HIRST, Queen's-place. 2945

SHEPHERDS
Sheep Shearers
Men for Sheep Washing
Farm and other Labourers
General House Servants
Married Couples
Mechanics
Educated Persons
Men for the Diggings

And others (male and female) of every description, can be readily obtained at this office.

Wanted, several married couples, a blacksmith and wheelright, a cabinet-maker, and various other servants.

H. F. BRIMMER,
Servants' Registry Office, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel. Open from 9 to 5. 2984

PORTER WANTED.—Wanted, a steady active man as Porter, one that has been accustomed to the grocery business would be preferred. Apply to THOMAS TAYLOR, Australian Grocery, Provision, Wine and Spirit Warehouse, 452, George-street. 3015

TO TANNERS.—Wanted, a Beamsman. Apply to EDWIN JAMES HAYMAN, Tanner, Phillip-street, Sydney. 2974

CLERK OR COLLECTOR.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation in either of the above capacities. Five years' unexceptionable reference can be given. Address J. E., *Herald* Office. 2948

WANTED, by a youth 17 years of age, a situation in an office where he can make himself generally useful: he understands accounts, and can write a good hand. For reference as to respectability apply to Captain DANIEL SMITH, ship Dudbrook, lately arrived. 2996

£5 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from the Turon River, on the 4th July, one Light Bay Mare, 14½ hands high, star in the face, off hind foot white, saddle marked, branded M near shoulder, MS off shoulder. Also, a Dark Bay Horse, near 17 hands high, string halt in one hind leg, branded N on near shoulder. If Stolen, the above reward will be paid on conviction of the parties; if Strayed, a reward of £1 each will be paid on delivering them to Mr. JOHN DUROSS, Campbellfield, near Campbelltown; or Mr. A. D. IRELAND, Turon River, near Mr. Rodgers' Stores.

2776 A. D. IRELAND.

£5 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from the Ophir Diggings, on the 3rd of July last, one dark bay Mare, of the Clydesdale breed, branded on the near shoulder A.N., black points, small star on forehead, fifteen and a quarter hands high. If strayed, two pounds reward will be paid on her being brought to Mr. JOSEPH AARON, Publican, Bathurst, or the undersigned; if stolen, I hereby offer a reward of £5 on the conviction of the party or parties.

ANDREW NEWMAN.
Goulburn, August 1. 2427

TO LET, as Offices, the whole of the upper part of the Bank of Australia Buildings, George-street. Apply, on the premises, to J. G. WALLER. 2667

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—To let, with or without board, in a central and agreeable part of the City, Furnished Apartments. For address apply to A. P., *Herald* Office. 2951

TO LET, the extensive business premises, consisting of Shop, 40 feet by 24, Dwelling-house, and three-floor Stores, now in the occupation of the undersigned

ROSSITER AND LAZARUS,
450, George-street,
Nearly opposite the Commercial Bank.
Apply between 10 and 12 in the morning.
1977

A GROCER'S SHOP to let in a first-rate situation for business, in full trade. Stock and fixtures to be taken at a fair valuation. For particulars apply to Mr. PAWSEY, Registry Office, No. 145, corner of Castlereagh and King streets. If by letter postpaid. 2857

TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, a Dwelling House in Kent-street, overlooking Darling Harbour. It contains seven large rooms and kitchen, two servants' bedrooms, large cellar, closets, and every requisite for a large family, with spacious verandah at the back overlooking the water. Letters free, to be addressed to A., *Herald* Office. 3018

TO LET, a Cottage in Bathurst-street, near Hyde Park, containing four rooms, with stable, kitchen, and coach-house, and a large yard; there is a well of good water on the premises, with pump in good order, and a piece of ground adjoining, suitable for a garden. Rent, moderate. Apply to 130, Liverpool-street.

Two houses in York-street to be let at a reasonable rent. 2990

TO BE LET, the substantially-built two-story House, No. 2, Fitz Roy Terrace, Redfern. Rent £32 per annum. Apply to Mr. H. B. MORGAN, No. 4, Fitz Roy Terrace, Redfern. 2956

TO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, a comfortable Cottage, with kitchen, mangle-room, store-room, and servants'-room, stabling, and five acres of garden and orchard, situated five miles from town, and within five minutes' walk from the omnibus. Enquire at Royal Hotel. 2976

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Parramatta and Ryde—Mr. Hugh Taylor.
Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. Laban White.
Penrith, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. Charles Cottrell.
Hartley, Bowenfells—Messrs. M'Lennan and Rose.
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. J. J. Ashe.

SOUTHERN.

Liverpool—Mr. William Pritchard.
Campbelltown, Camden, Picton, and Appin—Mr. John Brown.
Berrima—Mr. Robert Forster.
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robt. Craig.
Queanbeyan—Mr. Stephen Nutter.
Yass—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw.
Gundagai, Aldbury, &c. Mr. Robt. Davison.
Melbourne Messrs. Mortimer and Son.
Port Fairy and Portland Bay—Captain Mills.
Illawarra district Mr. Hewlett.

NORTHERN.

Maitland, Paterson, Gresford, Hinton, Hexham, Dungog, Newcastle, Morpeth, and Wollombi—Mr. Alexander Dodds.
Raymond Terrace—Mr. John Houlding.
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. G. J. Crofton.
Muswellbrook—Mr. George Denshire.
Murrurundi, Tamworth, and Armidale—Mr. Alexander Brodie.

THE COAST.

Moreton Bay—Mr. Thomas Dowse.
Port Macquarie and M'Leay River—Mr. H. Tozer.
Clarence River—Mr. William Palmer.
Hobart Town—Mr. Dal[illegible]y.
Launceston—Captain [illegible].
Adelaide—Mr. Ja[illegible] & Clark.

The agents are furnished with the usual [illegible], signed by the proprietors, [illegible], and none other are acknowledged as genuine.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

August 11.—Bank of England, ship, 726 tons, Captain Davison, from the Downs the 25th April. Passengers—Mrs. Davison and child, Rev. J. T. Waraker, Mrs. Waraker, Miss Sophia Waraker, Miss Lydia Waraker, Miss Emily Waraker, Master John Waraker, Miss Luisa Waraker, Mr. Frederick Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Locock, son, and daughter.

August 11.—Malacca, ship, 589 tons, Captain Adams, from the Downs the 22nd April. Passengers—Dr. Butts, Mr. and Mrs. Berry, Miss Pook, Miss Goertz, Mr. John Douglas, Mr. Edward Douglas, Mr. Trail, Rev. Mr. Inman, religious instructor, Mrs. Inman, matron, Messrs. Thomas Boucher, John Featherstone, Evan Jenkins, Edward Luck, Peter Suttor, William Whythycombe, George Salmon, William Blundell and Son, Frederick Klien, William Faxton, James Johnstone, and 36 needle women.

August 11.—Emma, barque, 191 tons, Captain Allen, from Port Phillip the 8th instant. Passengers—Mr. James Reddish, Mrs. and Miss Howard, and twenty in the steerage.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Rebecca, for Melbourne; Two Friends, for Adelaide.

CLEARANCE.

August 11.—Two Friends, brig, 206 tons, Captain Farmer, for Adelaide. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Connor, Mr. Eldige.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 11.—Warlock, 43, Gibson, from Newcastle, with 64 tons coals; Australia, 45, M'Neil, from Newcastle, with 70 tons coals; Vixen, 46, Williamson, from Newcastle, with 52 tons coals; Chance, 38, Collas, from Newcastle, with 53 tons coals; Brothers, 27, M'Cauley, from Newcastle, with 35 tons coals; Wild Duck, 30, Baxter, from Botany, in ballast; Fancy, 34, Lawrence, from Merambula, with 27 casks tallow, 8000 sheepskins, 5 bullock hides, 180 trenails, 3 kegs butter, 800 horns, 2000 shin bones; Phantom, 23, Settree, from Brisbane Water, with 10,000 feet timber; Traveller's Bride, 32, Lindguist, from Brisbane Water, with 40 tons coals; Jessie, 45, Walker, from the Richmond River, with 22,000 feet cedar; Catherine, 34, Barter, from the Bermagua, with 7 tons potatoes, 80 bushels wheat, 70 hides, 4 tons bark, 90 cheeses, 22 hogsheads and 3 pipes tallow, 11 kegs butter, 1 bag tongues, 1 bundle sheepskins; Victory, 19, Fisher, from Brisbane Water, with 5000 feet timber, 31,000 shingles; Echo, 22, Robinson, from Shoalhaven, with 8 tons potatoes, 559 bushels corn, 21 bags wheat, 8 bags barley, 3 bags oats, 25 kegs butter, 2 casks pork, 2 cans 1 cask honey, 3 hides, 1 crate poultry, 3 cases eggs, 22 cases cheeses, 1 keg lard.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 11.—Victory, 19, Fisher; Phantom, 23, Settree, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Wild Duck, 30, Baxter, for Shell Harbour, with sundries; Chance, 38, Collas, for Morpeth, in ballast; Flora, 19, Grimwood; Venus, 22, Sugden, from Nanbuckra, in ballast; Traveller's Bride, 32, Linguist; Australia, 48, M'Neil; Brothers, 27, M'Cauley; Vixen, 46, Williamson; Warlock, 43, Gibson—for Newcastle, in ballast; Meg Merrilies, 80, Smith, for the Clarence River, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

August 11.—Malacca, from London: 8 bales, 2 cases, J. B. and G. Were; 200 cases Geneva, G. Thorne and Co.; 24 bales, Bogue and Co.; 20 half-hogsheads vinegar, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 8 quarter casks wine, 1 box samples, 2 cases apparel, 50 cases champagne, 164 cases, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 30 hogsheads beer, Young and Co.; 1 box patterns, 3 cases eau de Cologne, 53 cases, Haege and Prell; 1 case books, Miles Moss; 1 package, T. Higham; 1 case, W. G. Nicholl; 106 cases, 75 packages, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 28 cases pickles, 28 cases, Ronald and Co.; 2 bales, Buyers and Learmonth; 1 parcel patterns, 2 cases, N. Gifford; 3 cases, 4 tierces, 3 casks, 1 barrel, J. Saddington; 60 kegs nails, 34 bundles shovels, 40 cases, J. C. Cohen and Sons; 1 box seeds, J. Clements; 50 hogsheads ale, 91 packages, Thacker and Co.; 1 box linens, R. White; 500 bags salt, Macintosh and Hirst; 12 casks, 2 cases, A. Sillitoe; 420 cases spirits, William Long; 20 hogsheads rum, 22 hogsheads brandy, R. Campbell, sen.; 195 kegs, B. Thompson; 75 packages, Smith and Co.; 1 case books, F. M'Nabb; 1 case millinery, J. Farmer; 20 kegs tobacco, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 7 cases, J. Parsons, 10 cases metal, 4 casks nails, 7 bundles rods, Lane and Co.: 100 hogsheads 100 casks beer, 80 cases oilman's stores, 119 cases, 10 bales, 65 packages, Order.

August 11.—Emma, for Port Phillip: 30 tierces of salt beef, Buyers and Learmonth; 1 case hardware, A. Hawley and Co.; 1 bundle apparel, William Walker and Co.; 6 casks hollow-ware, James Reddish; 50 tierces salt beef, 2 cases drugs, 14 empty tubs, Order.

August 11.—Bank of England, from London: 1 case, Thomson; 1 box, Pye; 1 box, Morrison; 5 hogsheads 15 quarter-casks wine, 34 bales, 9 cases, 1 package, 1 trunk, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 1 case, Lewis; 15 casks, 20 boxes, 55 kegs, 6 cases, George Ross; 6 cases, M'Nab, Brothers, and Co.; 1 box jewellery, 7 cases, 16 casks, 31 kegs, 2 beams, L. and S. Spyer; 100 kegs paint, 95 iron cans, 2 sheets lead, 252 cases, 3 bales 1 cask, A. Brierley; 8 bales, W. C. Botts; 9 cases, J. G. Cohen; 1 case, J. D. Lankester; 100 cases beer, 2 cases perfumed spirits, 100 cases Geneva; 3 tierces, 8 quarter-casks, 3 bales, 20 cases, Campbell and Co.; 5 hogsheads 20 quarter-casks 50 cases wine, G. E. R. Lingard; 5 hogsheads and 20 quarter-casks wine, W. Tucker; 10 cases, 1 bale, Dawson and Thomson; 1 box, W. Dawes; 19 trunks, 1 truss, 34 cases, 19 bales 50 hogsheads beer, 100 kegs, 11 packages, 2 cases cigars, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 50 hogsheads beer, 1 case, 1 cask, Buyers and Learmonth; 3 cases, R. Muriel; 3 bales, Syer Brothers; 4 bales blankets, 1 parcel, W. Smith; 5 cases, 1 cask, Officer Administering Government; 30 quarter-casks, 10 hogheads, 5 pipes vinegar, 70 hogsheads beer, 3 cases, 17 bales, 14 trusses, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 100 cans, T. Holt, junior; 30 hogsheads rum, 12 hogsheads brandy, 100 cases Geneva, 58 cases brandy, 3 bags pimento, 3 hogsheads, 20 casks, 1 bag, 1 bundle, 1 case, H. Dangar; 6 casks, 14 cases, H. W. Hamilton; 3 bales, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 4 weighing machines, 29 casks, 6 bales, 49 cases, Levicks and Piper; 29 cases, Flower, Salting and Co.; 10 carroteels currants, Jencken, Barber, and Co.; 2 casks, 1 package, Chapman; 4 bales paper, 1 case printing ink, R. Jones; 1 case, 1 box patterns, Gilchrist and Alexander; 1 cask, L. Moore; 3 cases, 5 bales, R. Beames, 15 crates, 12 casks, 2 cases, D. Davis; 100 hogsheads beer, Thacker and Co.; 60 kegs, A. Hawley and Co.; 67 cases, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 33 casks currants and raisins, J. Drew; 50 hogsheads brandy, 15 hogsheads 5 pipes 120 casks 162 quarter casks wine, 500 cases Geneva, 20 hogsheads 5 butts wine, Brown and Co.; 4 cases, 1 box, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 24 casks vinegar, Nott and Edwards; 2 cases, J. Macdonald; 100 cases Geneva, 10 bales woolpacks, 20 barrels raisins, 2 chests liquorice, 80 boxes, 5 barrels, 6 bags, 2 casks, 6 cases, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 3 bales, W. Walker and Co.; 26 hogsheads B.P. rum, 35 hogsheads brandy, Wm. Long; 9 bundles, 5 casks, 2 cases, C. Scott; 1 case wine, Officers of the 11th regiment; 2 cases, A. and L. Hordern; 5 cases, 1 bale, J. Hordern; 19 cases 20 quarter-casks wine, 60 casks beer, 200 cases Geneva, 15 tons rock salt, 367 bags salt, 3 bales 1 case paper, 28 casks 11 cases, Cooper Brothers; 18 casks 10 cases, L. Myles; 12 cases 4 bales, D. Jones and Co.; 10 cases, Price, Favenc, and Gwyn; 1 case glass, 1 case silks, 19 cases, M. Birnstingl; 6 bales 7 cases, Lark and Bennett; 3 cases, A. Mitchell; 20 cases 5 bales, Aspinwall and Chalder; 7 bales 5 cases paper, 1 box watches, W. Toogood; 10 cases 2 bales 2 trunks, Rossiter and Lazarus; 381 cases 20 bales 1 cask, M. Joseph; 2 bales, T. Agars; 6 bales 9 trunks 3 cases, R. How; 3 boxes, M'Donnell; 1 parcel, Bishop of Sydney; 1 parcel, Alexander; 30 hogsheads rum, 20 kegs tobacco, 2 cases books, 86 cases, 177 casks 130 hogsheads beer, 185 planks, 50 cases 2 casks brandy, 9 iron chests, 125 iron cans, 160 cases champagne, 4 cases whiskey, 30 cases wine, 170 cases, 210 casks, 9 packages, 20 kegs, 7 chests, 15 crates, 90 drums, 46 bales, Order.

EXPORTS.

August 11.—Two Friends, for Adelaide: 7 pipes 105 quarter casks port wine, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 11 casks butter, 11 bags barley, 128 bags maize, W. H. Beauchamp; 46 bags maize, 6 cases cassia, L. and S. Spyer; 250 tons coals, J. Macnamara.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne.—Arrivals: August 2. Satellite, ship, 824 tons, Markham, from Liverpool the 4th April. Passengers—John Dolphin, Esq., surgeon, Miss A. Hall, Mr. Law and wife, Mr. Thomas Jenkinson and wife, Mr. A. Horn and family, Mr. E. Wilson and family, Messrs. R. R. Hamilton, Thomas Williams, B. S. Fish, Joseph Pratt, J. Young, P. Boam, H. Ambrose, S. Hudson, and thirty-one in the steerage. 5. City of Melbourne, steamer, Saunders, from Launceston the 1st August. 6. Shamrock, steamer, 200 tons, Gilmore, from Sydney the 1st August; Victoria Packet, barque, 170 tons, Fisher, from Hobart Town the 25th July; Elizabeth, schooner, 96 tons, Cummin, from Sydney the 24th July. Departures: August 2. Waterwitch, for Launceston; Ann Jane, and Esperanza, for Hobart Town. 3. Swift, for Launceston.

The Bondicar took home gold valued at £28,785. The following is a list of the shippers:—R. Campbell, tertius; Thacker and Co.; Union Bank; D. Davis; Smith, Campbell, and Co.; L. and S. Spyer; Benjamin and Moses; L. and S. Samuel; Rossiter and Lazarus; G. A. Lloyd; Lyall, Scott, and Co.; Crawley and Smith.

The ship Bank of England sailed from the Downs on the 25th April, and passed the Lizard on the 29th, and made Sydney Heads on Sunday evening, after a fair passage of 107 days. In coming down the English Channel, on the 29th April, she spoke the ship Blenheim, hence the 19th January, within twelve hours sail of the Lizard. The clipper barque Phœnician arrived in London Docks on the 23rd April, 105 days out from Sydney. On the passage she lost her topmasts, and was compelled to put into Pernambuco to refit, hence her detention. The Bank of England reports having spoken the Constitution, with emigrants, for Adelaide, about fourteen days' sail from her destination.

The Petrel, schooner, which sailed hence, for Melbourne, on Sunday, returned to port yesterday, and anchored in Watson's Bay.

The Wandsworth, ship, 895 tons, Captain Dunlop, proceeds to Newcastle about the 28th instant, to take in a quantity of timber, and should sufficient cargo offer she will sail when full direct for London.

English Shipping.—The Salsette, from Sydney via Bahia, arrived at Gravesend, on the 23rd April. The Claud, for Port Phillip, sailed from Gravesend, on the 20th April. The ship Eliza Caroline, 749 tons, Captain Rowlands, was advertised to sail for Sydney, on on the 10th May, and the ship Blenheim, on the 20th May. The Jane, 333 tons, Captain Sheader, the Rachael, 600 tons, Captain Brown, and the Lady Florida, were advertised for Adelaide, with despatch; the Lady Macnaughten, 900 tons, on the 22nd May, and the Zealand, 1283 tons, for Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney. The barque Aurora, was laid on for Hobart Town.

The steamer Shamrock was advertised to sail from Port Phillip for Launceston on Sunday, the 10th instant. The barque Tropic, 382 tons, Captain Frazer, cleared out at Melbourne on 5th August, for Newcastle.

Extraordinary Run. The barque Emma, commanded by Captain Allen, left Port Phillip Heads on Friday evening, at 4, p.m., and entered Sydney Heads at noon yesterday, thus completing the run in the short space of 67 hours. On Friday, saw a brig, supposed to be the Dart, beating into Port Phillip, the wind N.W. On Sunday night, off the Dromedary, experienced a very heavy squall, in which, under double reefed topsails she run 72 miles in 8 hours.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

August.		Sun rises	Sun sets	High water morn.	High water even.
12	Tuesday	6 44	5 26	7 55	8 18

Full Moon, 7·48 a.m., August 12.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, August 12,

Will be produced a new Drama, entitled, THE SOLDIER'S ORPHAN; or, THE FORTUNES OF WAR. Colonel Villars, Mr. Saville (his first appearance at this Theatre); Marquis de Bournonville, Mr. Rogers; Hector de Bournonville, Mr. Arabin; Dupré, Mr. Belfield; General St. Orme, Mr. Spencer; Flabdenslaugher, Mr. Hydes; Marmaduke, Mr. F. Howson; Gaspard, Mr. Willis; Julie, Miss Hart; Amiette, Madame Torning. Favourite Song, Madame Carandini. After which, a Petite Drama, in one act, entitled, POOR COUSIN WALTER. Sir Argent Buoyant, Mr. Rogers; Jaspar Hazelton, Mr. Spencer; Phillip Hazelton, Mr. Willis; Walter Hazelton, Mr. Hydes; Helen, Mrs. Willis; Dame Bridget, Mrs. Gibbs. To conclude with the Farce of MY FRIEND IN THE STRAPS. Mr. Nupkins, Mr. Rogers; Frederick, Mr. Willis; Blarney, Mr. Hydes; Major Capsicum, Mr. Spencer; Crumpy, Mr. Belfield; Mrs. Capsicum, Mrs. Gibbs; Caroline, Miss Hart.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1851.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

CAPTAIN MORIARTY AND THE HAMLETS.

A fourth candidate has announced himself for the Hamlets. Captain Moriarty had been named as aspiring to legislative honours some days before his address appeared, but those acquainted with his *pleasantrie* regarded his threatened opposition as the effect of his recognised eccentricity. His address having been published, leaves no doubt now of his intentions, and that address we now notice.

After informing the Hamlets that Education shall ever receive his most "strenuous support," Captain Moriarty informs us, not that he is "the Cove of Cork," but that "he was educated in the mother country, and that his mind is formed by the consideration of the sterling character of her institutions." His address, however, is a libel on those who educated him; and though we will make every allowance for the fourth candidate for the Hamlets being a native of the Emerald Isle, we are certain that the pedagogue who had the honour of driving into him the elements of grammar, never exclaimed, "Moriarty, when your ambition leads you to become a politician and a senator, commence your address to a constituency in these words, "So many of *you* have expressed *themselves* favorable to my pretensions that I beg leave to announce myself as a Candidate for *your* suffrages at the approaching election for the Legislative Council." This, however, was the opening paragraph of Captain Moriarty's address. We may be charged with picking out a sentence in which it may be said that there are clerical errors, and that we are unnecessarily severe, as it was withdrawn after it had been once published. But what is the key to the following sentence, which occurs in the succeeding paragraph to that just quoted? "But believing that there *is* a sufficient number of your body who *feel* that the elective franchise is conferred, not as a private right to be used for private purposes, but as a delegated trust, to be exercised conscientiously for the benefit of all, *remain* unpledged to decide the election at the hustings, I will put the matter to the test." This extensive piece of unmitigated gibberish, of inexplicable jargon, we presume is intended to inform the electors that "Moriarty is the boy for them," the trustee of their rights, at their command. Such are specimens of the address of the would-be legislator, and if he had stopped here we should have done the same. But the Council as a body, without the exception of a single member, official, nominee, or representative, have incurred the displeasure of the gigantic soul of Moriarty, and the exalted tone which he assumes is not the least amusing of his address to the Hamlets. The *morceau* speaks for itself. "In the discussion of all these matters [what matters are alluded to, seems accidentally to have been omitted] differences of opinion must arise, but assuredly they [discussion] may be carried on with more regard to the amenities of social life than *has* [referring to they] characterised some of the proceedings of our late Legislative Council. It would be my wish to see and to uphold a more dignified tone, for I know not any subject that may not be investigated without resorting to personalities, or any argument not weakened by intemperance." Now what will the late members of the Legislative Council say to these expressions deliberately penned and coolly published. Captain Moriarty appears to forget that the very gist of debate is zeal; and during the eight years that the Council existed under the late Constitutional Act, we cannot see where what Captain Moriarty calls "the amenities of social life" have been disregarded. In the heat of debate a hasty expression may have escaped the lips of a member, but is Moriarty *so* cool, *so* collected, and possessed of *so much* control over his temper, that the same thing would not occur probably to him if he had a seat in the House. From our experience, such ebullitions of temper as he complains of are comparatively rare. And we very much question whether the presence of a Moriarty would have the moral influence over a deliberative and Legislative Assembly which he so confidently anticipates.

Captain Moriarty promises the electors an "opportunity of ascertaining more precisely his sentiments than an address can effect," and thus concludes his letter to the electors in these emphatic words:—"Such generally are my views; should they, when fully understood, be such as the majority of you approve, if placed in the proud position of your representative, I will always advocate them with zeal and independence, and with the candour and courtesy of a gentleman." The first part of this last paragraph reminds us of a celebrated Bull of an Irish member of the House of Commons, who remarked that many members had acted nobly and liberally towards Ireland, and that "their names, though they were not known, would always be remembered with feelings of gratitude." In like manner, our Hibernian candidate speaks of his supposed views, his patriotic spirit scorning the trammels of orthography and common sense, in which men of less exalted enthusiasm and flowery sentiment are content to embody their language. His concluding promise to the electors is the climax to this most original, and we may add characteristic address. What! is Captain Moriarty's reputation for candour and courtesy at such a discount that he feels it necessary to pledge himself in writing to his constituents that, whilst advocating their interests, he will not depart from that urbanity which is allowed, as a matter of course, to form the basis of the public and private actions of every gentleman? Hitherto it has been with his address, and not with himself, we have had to do! although we do intend presently to consider his claims as a man, and as an officer under Government, appealing for legislative honour. Captain Moriarty anticipates that his sentiments may not be perfectly intelligible to the Hamlets; in this we concur, and we may add that we prefer an address explicitly penned, to one filled with unintelligible and mysterious expressions; although, as a specimen of what can be done in rivalling, if not surpassing, Bombastes Furioso in the ludicrous pomposity of its language, and exaggerated tone of patriotism which prevails throughout, we consider the address as unique and perfect of its kind, and only fear that the inhabitants of the Sydney Hamlets will not appreciate its exquisite absurdity, but will be unreasonable enough to prefer a straightforward and matter-of-fact explanation of ideas, to the flowers of rhetoric in which our Harbour-master prefers to indulge. However, Captain Moriarty has intimated his intention of personally addressing the electors, when we may perhaps be able to gather more from his lips than it is possible to do from his pen; at present his political principles are enveloped in mystery,—and we would advise Captain Moriarty, the next time he comes forward as a public character, to confine the high flights of his imagination to the limits of common sense, more suited to the comprehension of the major part of the inhabitants of "this dull earth of ours."

We will now proceed to consider Captain Moriarty's qualifications in a political point of view. Although, in his address he talks of independence, we cannot help mentioning the fact that he is our Harbour-master and derives an income from the Government. We have given extracts from Captain Moriarty's address because the address of a candidate soliciting constituents to place him as their representative in the Legislature ought to be some criterion of the candidate's fitness as a member of Council. By an address we can sometimes fathom a man's mind and estimate his pretensions; by such means we are guided to the calibre of the candidate's qualifications, and can form some idea as to whether he possesses the necessary educational acquirements to be able to assist in debate, and legislate for the colony.

With three candidates in the field for the Sydney Hamlets, and the constituency canvassed and almost pledged to a man, little did we expect that Captain Moriarty would appear in the field at the eleventh hour as a fourth candidate; he has, however, done so.

If our Legislative Council were composed altogether of representative members, if nomineeism were abolished, and Government officials took their seats as representative members, we then could have no right to object to officers of the Government coming for legislative honours; in short, we do not complain of it now, as it is open to a constituency to elect a Government officer if it should think fit; but we would ask, with one-third of the Council nominated by the Government, would it be prudent or politic to throw more power or more strength into the hands of the Government than it enjoys under the present Constitutional Act? And finally we would ask, would the return of Captain Moriarty strengthen the hands of the Government, or place an uncompromising and independent representative member in the Council? Let the unpledged electors pause before they pledge themselves to vote for him and promise him their support, and let them have a more explicit statement of his views and political opinions.

The papers received from Melbourne yesterday appear to lead to the conclusion that a gold field had been discovered. We know, however, that when the productions of Victoria are concerned, the enthusiasm of our southern contemporaries is so great, that it is only with extreme caution their statements can be received. Some small grains of gold had been discovered at "Chinie's Creek," and many persons were working; but with what success we cannot ascertain. The next news from Melbourne (which will not arrive till next Tuesday) will be looked for with great interest.

Although the news by the arrivals of yesterday is no later than that previously received by the way of India, we have devoted a large portion of our space to extracts from our files of London papers. Several articles and reports are omitted in order to make room for as many extracts as possible.

The Supplement to this morning's *Herald* contains the Goulburn Assize Intelligence; the latest City Article, and other English Extracts, and miscellaneous advertisements.

[From our London Correspondent.]

London, 7th April, 1851.

The discussion on the Military Estimates last week produced some references to the strength of the Military Establishment of New South Wales. There is little difference in the views of the Government and the radical economists on this subject; and it has been well observed by one of the morning journals, that the reduction of the force in your colony to its standard, as contemplated for the future is, in fact, the withdrawal of New South Wales from the military protection of Great Britain.

The Cape Affairs continue to engross much attention, both in and out of Parliament, not only from the interest attaching to the critical position of our armed force on the Caffre frontier, but from the very palpable relation of cause and effect between Caffre hostilities and the non-reduction of our financial burthens. The demands for public retrenchment are at the present moment more resolute and energetic than at any former period; the Government itself, in a great degree, participating in the movement; and here comes this untoward "little war" in South Africa to derange the whole ministerial scheme of economy and amended taxation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's new budget is received as a great improvement on his former one, but his references to the unascertainable amount of Cape disbursements show how problematical any future surplus has become, and how impossible it may be to meet any further demands for the diminution of particular imposts, or the adoption of a more equitable system in apportioning the *incidence* of taxation. Between conflicting motives, however, it is gratifying to find the Government, in this instance, taking its stand on the high grounds of national honour and generosity. On Friday night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of his long speech on the Amended Budget, observed as follows:—"Sir, I am quite aware that a loud demand has been made for the unconditional repeal of the window tax. (Hear, hear.) Well, I think it is enough for me to say that the amount of the window duty is £1,856,000, and the probable surplus, £1,892,000. And if, therefore, I assented to that request, I would leave myself a margin of £40,000. And if I add to the expenditure the least possible demand for the Caffre war, (oh, oh), —*Do honorable gentlemen suppose this country is to suffer its subjects to be slaughtered, and is not to defend those who have gone out on the faith of our protection*, (Hear, hear), —*that we are not to protect British subjects in a distant land? If they do, I think, they are not likely to meet with the concurrence of the majority of this House.*" (Hear, hear.) This was language becoming an English minister, but I question if the protection of any colonial interest was ever forced into such direct and glaring opposition to popular demands and interests before. The concurrence of events at this particular juncture is singularly unpropitious.

There is said to be a very active effort being made at this moment by persons connected with the Swan River colony to induce the Government to send out all their disposable convicts, male and female, to that quarter. These individuals have visions of great pecuniary prosperity being suddenly diffused over that hitherto pauperised settlement, by the large convict expenditure which would result from sending there some 3000 or 4000 convicts of both sexes annually; and they reckon on the great additional advantages of good roads being constructed for them, and breakwaters erected in their roadsteads. Probably as a young settlement, which has yet to be made into a colony, there may be advantages in a large influx of convicts. Whether these can be put into competition with the moral evils of such a mode of planting colonies is another question. I should doubt, however, whether the Government will be very ready to meet these demands. It would require on a sudden an extensive official organization, and our Government have a great idea of slowly feeling their way when obliged to quit the beaten track. At the same time, I have no doubt if they find the Western Australian experiment to answer, they will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of getting rid of as many of their convicts in that quarter as possible; and, perhaps, we may yet see the western shores of the Australian Continent becoming for a period the standing receptacle for all British criminals, as Eastern Australia *had been*. As for any colony being permanently a penal settlement for any mother country, they must shut their eyes to the inevitable progression of human society who expect such a thing. And our Government would exercise a wise discretion if they rather anticipated the natural dissolution of that relationship, than endeavoured, by a misled policy of wheedling and intimidation, to retain colonies in such a connexion after they had once declared against it.

This evening, Mr. Herries' motion may again place the Government in jeopardy; but I think we may discover signs of a better understanding between Whigs and Radicals.

The meeting held in Sydney, in November, for the purpose of establishing Church of England missions, at which all the Australian Bishops were present, has produced a long letter from a correspondent to the *Morning Chronicle*, in Saturday's number of that journal. This communication is, perhaps, chiefly deserving of your attention from the peculiar position which the *Morning Chronicle*, as the organ of the Gladstone Church party, holds in the various ecclesiastical disputes of the day.

Some expressions in one of Mr. Godley's recent letters have been held to imply that he rather thinks himself "a cut above" his fellow-colonists in the item of gentility; and may rather damage the estimate in which he has been held as the leader of that band of brothers who emigrated to Canterbury.

London, April 12.

Sir William Molesworth's motion on the Civil and Military Expenditure of Great Britain in our Colonial Possessions, the terms of which I gave you in my letter of the 6th ultimo, came on for discussion the evening before last. It was introduced by a speech of unusual length, displaying very laborious investigation, great skill in the arrangement of topics, and more heartiness of style than the honorable baronet has been hitherto remarkable for in his oratorical efforts. But the tone of the debate generally, as well as of Sir William's speech in particular, was precisely of the character which I had anticipated, and which I imagine the tenor of my later communications will have prepared you for. The parliamentary feeling of the day is not, I fear, even on the average a favourable one to the colonies. At best it is one of indifferentism. While the active men of the Liberal party would, I am satisfied, not go to the expense of a shilling, either to create a new colony or to preserve an old one.

At the same time I think it will be generally owned, even by colonists, that a great deal of Sir William Molesworth's able speech could be justified. The great omission of the men of Sir William's school in their estimate of the value of colonies is, that they overlook the great field which our colonies afford for the future expansion of our overflowing populace. It is surely something for this swarming island of ours to secure vacant continents for the reception of millions of our countrymen, and for the creation of an immense future trade between us and them? We may admit that a British colony, once fairly established, an intercourse of commerce between it and the parent State will in all probability continue unimpaired after existing political ties are severed. But the colony must have an origin; and the appropriation of wide regions to people of our race, is worth some little national "expenditure," one would think, even in the estimate of a Cobden. Still the question may fairly be asked by the warmest advocates of colonization, whether this expenditure has not been sometimes carried beyond all reasonable bounds, and whether our frontier possessions of Caffraria, and our coast occupations in New Zealand, are not after all very dear bargains?

The fault of Sir William's address was the one almost natural to the man of enlarged philosophical views, who has never been called upon to prove his theories. He made not sufficient allowances for the specialties and the exceptions which constantly press themselves on the practical statesman. Yet this is a fault of which I think I can discern that Sir William is fast ridding himself; and his speech of Thursday last was more remarkable for its absence than any previous effort of his on the same subject. Still, sufficient of the old leaven was to be seen to serve as a cue to Lord John and Mr. Hawes in their replies. The burthen of their answer may be said to be this—"We admit you to be right enough in general, and whenever the peculiar circumstances of any colony, or the obligation we have contracted with any, will admit of it, we will apply your principles. See, in New South Wales we are carrying them into effect almost to the letter!" The truth is the Government are in the same road as Sir William, only the man out of office would drive a little faster than the men in. The *Globe*, an ably conducted journal, and the most thick and thin supporter of Lord John, remarked yesterday, "that upon the whole we are not sorry that strong language like Sir William Molesworth's should be used from time to time, as to the charges sustained by the empire in defence of the colonies, and blunt questions put, like Mr. Cobden's, as to the *quid pro quo* we get for our force and money. Such lessons require reading to our colonists as well as to our selves." There came out the *arriere pensée* of Downing-street itself.

When one hears so much of colonial expenditure and the cost of our colonies, how remarkably does New South Wales stand out as a colony which has really cost the mother-country nothing! What has been the expenditure of Great Britain in that colony? An expenditure for the support of her own criminals, happily, for *her* sake, expelled for ever from her shores. But the moment the colony has outgrown the penal settlement, when it no longer relieves the mother-country of her criminals, from that moment our troops are withdrawn, and the colony is not even a nominal charge on her resources!

A parliamentary paper has lately been issued, on the motion of Sir William Molesworth—*All the Petitions received from the Australian Colonies against Transportation.* Those from Van Diemen's Land are of course the most numerous, amounting, I think, to some twenty, and all bearing a great amount of signatures.

April 16.

Mr. Adderley's motion was discussed last night, for a "Commission" of Inquiry to be despatched to the Cape, which was met by an amendment proposed by Lord John Russell for the appointment of a "Select Committee" to investigate the subject of Caffre wars and politics. The amendment was carried by 128 to 60.

Earlier in the evening Sir William Molesworth gave notice that he would move, on the 14th May, an address to the Queen, praying the discontinuance of transportation to Van Diemen's Land.

The *Times* of this morning, in a leading article, recommends the abolition of the military staff as yet maintained in New South Wales. There is little doubt the recommendation will be acted on.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

We published, in a late issue, a copy of a petition presented to the House of Commons, complaining of the delay which has attended the accomplishment of this great object, in spite of the promises, apparently only made to be broken, by the Government at home. We have received by the Bank of England, and we now lay before our readers, the copy of a Letter written by some influential colonists in London to the Chairman of the East India Company, together with a Letter addressed to his Excellency the American Minister.

This last letter, it will be perceived, is not yet sent, but the circumstance of such a letter being even penned, shows, at all events, that our London friends feel warmly upon this subject, the vital importance of which to Australia we have at all times cordially acknowledged.

At this crisis in the destiny of Australia, the completion of any project for diminishing the distance between Sydney and London must deeply interest any one in New South Wales, and we therefore lay before our readers, these very interesting letters, in order to show that, even without the exciting news of our gold discoveries, the friends of the colony at home are not idle.

(Copy.)

Association for the Promotion of Steam Communication with Australia,
Committee Rooms, 6, Charing Cross,
London, April 15, 1851.

Gentlemen,—The subject of the establishment of a steam route to the Australian colonies having been recently referred, with the concurrence of her Majesty's government, to a Parliamentary Committee, the execution of this project has again been indefinitely postponed, and we in consequence desire to be permitted to draw your attention to the great injury thus inflicted on these dependencies of the Crown, an injury which we believe it is in your power to palliate if you cannot remove. This course we are encouraged to take by a knowledge of the great anxiety you have always evinced for the early realization of a measure obviously so much connected with the interests of your Indian empire.

That a strict and searching Parliamentary inquiry should be instituted for the purpose of ascertaining not only the propriety but also the best mode of forming a steam line to Australia, is in itself a subject we by no means complain of. We however contend that such inquiry should have been made not now, but four years ago, and when we reflect that her Majesty's Ministers officially announced in February, 1848, that they were then in possession of all the information now sought to be obtained, we cannot avoid feeling that it is, to say the least, inconsistent on their part at present to sanction an inquiry into a measure which they have for the last three years daily if not monthly intimated to the public, was about to be carried into immediate execution.

You will therefore not feel surprised to learn that we protested against any reference to a Parliamentary Committee, and although we have vainly protested, we might possibly have been induced to wait with patience for the Report of that Committee had it appeared to us possible that they could report within a reasonable period.

Of this, however, we see no prospect. We believe the gentlemen who form the Committee will give the subjects brought before them their immediate attention; but we know that the field of their inquiry is so extensive, that an early report is impracticable. The mere question of steam communication with Australia forms but a small portion of the proposed investigation, for the Navy as well as Postal contract service of India have also been comprised in the inquiry. Both constitute wide subjects, and either the one or the other would offer ample matter to occupy a hard-working Committee a whole session. We therefore entertain reasonable doubts of an early Report; and we may add, there are persons who assure us that, viewing the present aspect of political affairs, it is very possible the Committee will not report at all.

In the interim Australia must obviously continue deprived of a measure long promised to her, and in the immediate attainment of which the due progress of her commerce and colonization is vitally involved.

Our anxious attention has, therefore, naturally been directed to consider how the injurious effects of those delays which we see impending may be best averted, and it has appeared to us that we might now with some justice solicit you to come forward temporarily, for the purpose of lessening the injury threatened to India, as well as to Australia, by those procrastinations, the results of which we so much dread.

We by no means call on you to undertake exclusively the duty of maintaining a steam route, but anxious as we are to palliate the effects of that state of isolation to which Australia is unfortunately condemned, we invite you to initiate a new era in the march of Australian, and we believe we may also add, Indian, civilization, by permitting one of your war steamers to open out a temporary communication between Singapore and Sydney, until the Committee now sitting report, and Government are enabled to organize other means of intercourse more in unison with the commerce and social requirements of the Australian colonies.

We have not failed to observe that in your correspondence with the Chancellor of the Exchequer published last year, you mark the importance you attach to a steam communication with Australia, by voluntarily offering to contribute your fair proportion towards its establishment, and we therefore feel assured that the subject of this letter will meet at your hands with that consideration which it undoubtedly merits. We would add, that in case it should appear to you inexpedient to adopt the measure which it is our duty to propose, we trust you will at all events urge the home Government to employ one of her Majesty's war steamers, now in the China seas, upon a service which it is so desirable should be at once commenced.

Believing that it is essential that you should be made acquainted with the views of the Australian colonists, regarding this to them momentous question, we submit you herewith the copy of a petition recently addressed to Parliament by several gentlemen who have occupied a prominent position in the affairs of those colonies. This document will no doubt be perused by you with interest, both as expressing the feelings of the colonists, and also as containing a plain but forcible statement of facts which cannot be controverted.

In the same view we forward you enclosed the copy of a letter recently submitted for the approval of this Association by several influential Australians.

You will observe that it is addressed to the Honorable Abbot Lawrence, Minister for the United States, and that it is an appeal to the Government of this country to establish a steam route to Australia, a duty which the writers assume has been virtually declined by England.

Our Committee have for obvious reasons dissuaded the forwarding of the above letter, and although the writers have in consequence for the present deferred its transmission, it is proper to name, that we have been recently informed by a gentleman prominently connected with British steam enterprise, that it is probable many reasons would influence America at once to take up a project hitherto declined by the mother country. This opinion is confirmed by the report of the Committee on naval affairs, presented to the American House of Representatives in the month of February last. If well grounded it would necessarily induce the selection of the steam route via Panama, and thus divert to that part of the world the stream of Australian passenger traffic, which would seem naturally destined to flow through the empire over which you preside.

At the request of the Committee of this Association,

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servants,
WILLIAM FANE DE SALIS.
JOHN F. LESLIE FOSTER,
Honorary Secretaries.

(Copy.)

London, March 1851.

Sir,—We are induced to address your Excellency under the following circumstances, and at the request of a numerous body of Australian colonists at present in England.

It is doubtless, well-known to you that for many years Australia has earnestly entreated the Home Government to diminish by means of steam the vast distance which separates her shores from the mother country. For the attainment of this object her citizens have evinced no ordinary degree of interest and anxiety. The colonial press teems with the subject, and the whole community has united in calling with one voice for the establishment of a steam route. Impelled by the ardently expressed wishes of their constituents, the representative bodies of the different colonies have addressed repeated memorials to the Crown soliciting a boon long ago conceded to nearly every other British colony. In support of these memorials petitions from all the large constituencies of Great Britain have been presented to Parliament urging the accomplishment of this project and intimating that political considerations now joined with the commercial interests of the country in forbidding any further procrastination.

Yielding at length to these remonstrances her Majesty's Ministers three years ago officially admitted the necessity of immediately extending accelerated means of intercourse to Australia. Since then they have monthly if not daily held out hopes to the public that they were on the point of establishing a Mail Steam Communication between England and her colonies. We grieve however to inform you that hopes so held out have been entirely falsified. Promises made to a distant and therefore helpless community have been utterly disregarded. The keels of the Mail Steamers that were to sail are yet unlaid.

Three years ago under the pretext of immediately forming a steam route, the usual Australian Mail Packet Service was entirely suppressed, and within the same period public tenders for a steam service have, on three separate occasions, been advertized. It would appear from Parliamentary papers that such tenders have been freely responded to by various public companies and individuals, but no result has followed these steps. A supine and procrastinating executive is permitted to paralize the growth—the colonization—and the empire of our race in the Southern Hemisphere.

To crown this dereliction of public duty we are informed the Admiralty has recently received a tender from responsible parties who offer to organize a steam route from Singapore to Sydney, *for the amount of the postages alone*, and it is with mingled astonishment and concern, we have it from authority, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to whom the adjustment of this question now stands referred, rejects this moderate and unexceptionable proposal. In lieu of at once permitting Australian postal revenue to be applied to its legitimate purposes, the due acceleration of Australian Postal Communication, he yesterday stated in the House of Commons, *after having promised Australia steam for three years, that he now proposed to refer the whole question to the consideration of a Parliamentary Committee.*

The course adopted on this occasion by Sir Charles Wood leads us to the painful but unavoidable conclusion, that Her Majesty's Ministers have no real intention of opening out a steam route, but that they are wilfully trifling with a measure in the immediate realization of which the progress of Australian commerce and civilization is admitted to be vitally involved.

Disgusted with this long-continued neglect, wearied with pledges made year after year only to be broken, Australia turns in despair from those who now direct the councils of England, her citizens appeal through you to the United States of America, for that support so injuriously denied them by the mother country.

The enlightened policy which has of late years influenced your Government munificently to encourage the formation of numerous ocean steam lines, leads us to hope that you will think it consistent with the interests of America to assist Australia in this her hour of need, that in this instance you will not hesitate to adopt her cause and thus make it your own. While closely connecting her shores by steam with your Western States you will not only develop and promote a commerce now rapidly rising into importance, but you will also merit the deep gratitude of a sister state, if you are the first to aid in bringing her within that cycle of civilization from which geographical distance still bids her stand isolate and apart.

We are in consequence desired to request that your Excellency will lay the case of Australia before your government—commiserating the long neglect she suffers from, conscious that in promoting her commercial prosperity, you will also greatly add to your own, we believe that sufficient mutuality of interest exists to warrant your listening to the suggestion which it is our duty to make, viz:—That you now undertake that office which England declines and immediately organise a mail steam communication between Sydney and Panama. From that point American steamers will convey the Australian mails to New York. From thence also the steam ships of a British Association will keep up a regular postal communication free from all further expense with England.

Should your executive decide on carrying this measure into effect, we believe it may be accomplished at a very moderate expenditure, an estimate of which is herewith enclosed for your perusal. Upon referring to this estimate you will perceive that the Legislatures of the Australian Colonies have themselves come forward and voted to any individual who will realize this project, a sum aggregating £10,800 per annum; besides which, the postages form another source of revenue applicable to defray the expenses of this communication. It is well known that the correspondence of the colonies must proceed exclusively by whatever route the mail steamers may adopt, and it is so extensive that we are informed a packet postage of 1s. per letter would produce upwards of £33,700 per annum. These sums, if not altogether sufficient to induce a contractor to undertake the line from Panama to Sydney, would at all events place £44,500 at the disposal of your Government in part liquidation of any expenses it may incur. That expense you will perceive has been estimated at between £50,000 and £60,000. If taken at the latter sum £60,000, it would leave no greater amount than £14,500, or a sum equivalent to the annual cost of maintaining a sloop of war to be provided by the United States.

We deem it right to state here frankly to you that the Australian colonists, especially the Legislature of New South Wales, have evinced a decided preference for the Eastern Route, which leads to Australia via Singapore, in lieu of that via the Isthmus of Panama. We are aware that the latter is the only route which, for obvious grounds of policy, could meet with your support; but although this route be not considered by Australians the most eligible, we believe the colonists will willingly waive any objections they may entertain to it, in order thus to secure through you an immediate admission into the pale of nations, without permitting that much wished for event to depend for an indefinite period upon the futile excuses of a temporizing Statesman.

Having thus discharged our duty in addressing you, we desire in conclusion to inform you that the gentlemen named in the margin—

Robert Lowe, Esq., William Fane De Salis, } New South Wales.
Sir Montague Chapman, Bart., South Australia,
J. A. Jackson, Esq., Van Diemen's Land,
John Leslie Foster, Esq., Victoria,

Or any two of them, have been specially deputed to wait on you personally, in order, should you desire it, to afford your Excellency any statistical or other information connected with this subject, you may think requisite to obtain for the guidance of the cabinet at Washington.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants.

To His Excellency the
Honorable Abbott Lawrence, &c.,
United States Embassy, London.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Monday.

Before W. H. Kerr, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Lachlan Macalister, an adjourned second meeting was held. Debts amounting to £22 3s. were proved. One witness was examined, and the insolvent being indisposed, the meeting was further adjourned, until the 1st proximo.

Meeting this Day.

In the estate of John Bate, a single meeting, at half-past 10 o'clock.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At the Albion Wharf, Sussex-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, 2000 feet Cedar, in boards; at his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, 30 crates Earthenware.

Mr. G. Pickering.—On the premises, Goulburn and Sussex streets, at 12 o'clock, Household Furniture and Sundries.

Mr. J. Sylvester.—Opposite Entwisle's Hotel, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, &c.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Lucerne and Oaten Hay, Maize, Flour, Carolina Rice, English Confectionary, Tarpaulins, Tarpaulin Canvas, Woolpacks, three-bushel Bags, Oilman's Stores, Soap, Spices, Loaf Sugar, Company's Pieces, Molasses, Raisins, Pimento, Peas, Oil, Wines, Tobacco Pipes, &c.; at 12 o'clock, a powerful Hydraulic Press, a Gig, Port and Sherry Wines, Pale Brandy, Cordials.

Mr. A. Moore.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Horse, Cart, Harness, Wearing Apparel, Watches, Dressing Cases, and Sundries.

Mr. C. Newton.—At the Stores of Messrs. Jamison, Orr, and Co., George-street, nearly opposite Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s Gate, at half-past 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Cordials, Beer, Corks, &c.

Mr. J. Barry.—On the premises, Parramatta-street, next door to Mr. Pinhey, Druggist, at half-past 10 o'clock, a quantity of

Groceries, Pickles, Mustards, Olive Oil, Bottled Fruits, Curry Powder, Shop Fixtures and Fittings, and Sundries.

MR. E. SALAMON.—On the premises, corner of Pitt and Bathurst streets, at 11 o'clock, the Stock-in-Trade of Cedar, Furniture, Large Spring Van, Dray, Horses, Harness, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN. At the Haymarket, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Cart, Harness, and Horse, 150 dozen Oranges, Unredeemed Pledges, Guns, Pistols, Wearing Apparel, &c.

AT THE POUND, Cattle Market, at 12 o'clock, 8 Dairy Cows.

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

The arrivals since the 19th ultimo comprise only:—

March 21st...Thomas Lowry...Melbourne
" 26th...Derwent...Hobart Town
" 29th...Stag...Adelaide
April 1st...Earl Grey...Sydney.

SALTED HIDES.—The sales since the 19th ultimo comprise only 3369 Hides, at 3d for good, 2½d to 3d for medium, 2¼d to 2½d for very inferior and Second Class,—with 133 Drysalted, av. 43½ lbs., at 3½d per lb.

The transactions in all descriptions of Sole Leather Hides have been very limited during the past month, and prices continue to exhibit a downward tendency; by the last advices from the River Plate there does not appear any reason to apprehend a great accumulation of Stock, or any material reduction in the value of Salted Hides, but until the trade here have satisfied themselves that the lowest point has been attained we are not likely to experience any improvement in the tone of our market.

LEATHER.—82 bales received this month, per Derwent, with 33 on hand at the date of our last report, have sold readily at our quotations, and the market is now bare of Stock.

SHEEP, SEAL, AND KANGAROO SKINS.—No Sales to notice.

HORNS, HOOFS, AND BONES, maintain their full previous value.

MIMOSA BARK.—Sales 91 tons, at 11l. 2s 6d to 12l. 7s 6d for ground, 10l. 5s per ton for chopped, and 8l. 12s 6d to 9l. 5s per ton for long.

THE TALLOW MARKET continues under the influence of Speculators, with a very moderate amount of business passing for consumption; the value of Petersburg Y.C. quoted 41s 6d at the date of our last report, now stands 40s 3d to 40s 6d per cwt. The Stock of Foreign Tallow of all descriptions, when last made up, showed a total of 34 950 casks against 30,660 at the corresponding period last year, and 27,270 casks in 1849.

OF AUSTRALIAN TALLOW only a moderate quantity has been brought forward, nearly the whole of which has found buyers at an advance of 6d to 9d per cwt. on former prices, the Sales since the 19th ultimo amounting to 1450 casks.

ALEX., ROBT., AND ALEX. NESBITT,
Brokers,
149, Upper Thames-street.

London, 19th April, 1851.

CITY COUNCIL.—Yesterday, the adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the City Council was held in the Town Hall, the Right Worshipful the Mayor in the chair. There was an unusually full attendance of members, and the whole of the twenty-five motions upon the paper were disposed of. The Council did not break up until half-past seven o'clock.

STEALING MONEY.—About midnight on Saturday, James Donohue, of Pitt-street, butcher, gave a woman named Bubb, into the custody of Constable Heagney, for having, as alleged, stolen from his trousers' pocket, £10 in notes, while they were together in a stable near Park-street. Yesterday, there being no prosecutor, the prisoner was discharged.

ILLEGALLY ON PREMISES.—Robert Hunter, John Mackenzie, and Catherine Healey, were again brought up yesterday, on the charge of having been, for an unlawful purpose, on the premises of one Fernandez, a publican. There was no further evidence offered. Hunter said that he accidentally met the other prisoners, and invited them into the house, for the purpose of treating them to a glass of something to drink. Mackenzie alleged that he worked hard for his living, and could produce respectable witnesses to character, who had known him four or five years, in Sydney. Healey said that she merely went into the house on Hunter's invitation, and that her circumstances were not such as would lead her into any house for the purpose of thieving. Mr. M'Lerie found them guilty under the Vagrant Act, of having been in Fernandez's house, for the purpose of committing a felony, and sentenced them to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, for the period of six calendar months.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Robert Hunter was again brought up on the charge of Mr. Baxter, for having on Friday morning last stolen from a drawer the sum of £7 in notes and silver, and a cheque for £3. Mrs. Baxter's evidence, which was corroborative of her husband's given on Saturday, having been taken, the prisoner was committed to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions for the offence.

HOUSE ROBBERY. On Sunday forenoon, the residence of Mr. Jencken, at Darling Point, was entered at one of the dining-room windows during the absence of the family at divine worship, and a number of silver spoons and forks, of about £10, stolen therefrom.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—On Thursday last, Mr. Charles Skerratt, a salesman in the establishment of Messrs. Price, Favenc, and Gwyn, appeared before Alderman Egan to answer a charge preferred by Mr. Gwyn, of having embezzled, on the 3rd April, the sum of 18s. 6d.; on 19th April, the sum of £1 11s. 9d.; and on the 28th April, the sum of 12s. 2d., amounts received by him as salesman, and for which he had not accounted. Mr. Johnson conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Brenan the defence. Edward Lawley, porter, in the service of prosecutor, deposed, that on the 3rd April, he delivered a parcel, as directed to a Mrs. Mahoney, and received 18s. 6d. the amount marked thereon, which he paid over to Mr. Skerratt. Thomas Weaver, another porter, deposed, that on the 19th April he delivered a parcel at the House of the Good Shepherd, and received in payment £1 11s. 9d.; and on the 28th of the same month, delivered a parcel to Mrs. Buist, and received in payment 12s. 2d.; both these sums of money he paid to Mr. Skerratt on his return to the establishment. Mr. Gwyn deposed, that he had searched the books and found no entry of these sums; there was a fourth charge in his original information, but having discovered that he was under a mistake, he now withdrew it. At Mr. Brenan's request the cross-examination of these witnesses was deferred until he had had an opportunity of examining the books under the instruction of his client, who he believed would be able very satisfactorily to explain the charges of Mr. Gwyn; and at the same time hoped his client would be admitted to bail. Bail was allowed in £80 with two sureties in £40 each, and the case was adjourned until Monday. Yesterday, when the case was called on, Mr. Johnson said he had the pleasure to inform his Worship that an investigation of the books had been made, by which it appeared that two of the three sums charged to have been embezzled had been received and regularly accounted for by other persons employed in the establishment, but how Mr. Skerratt's name had got mixed up with them could not be precisely ascertained unless the parcels had been made up by him for the assistants who were really the sellers, and to whom the moneys were paid by the porters. Mr. Gwyn having thus discovered that Mr. Skerratt was innocent in the two cases, he was willing to believe that the third was capable of explanation, though not able to trace it out. On behalf of his client, he (Mr. Johnson) expressed his satisfaction that the prosecution, which was instituted with regret, should terminate without affixing the slightest reproach on Mr. Skerratt's character. His Worship said that it would be necessary that the depositions should show the ground on which the prisoner was discharged from custody; in the present state of the case, as it appeared in evidence, he could not take on himself the liberation of the accused. Mr. Gwyn was thereupon sworn, and deposed as follows:—Since this investigation was remanded he had found on inquiry that two of the three sums which he charged Skerratt with embezzling had been paid, not to him, but to other members of the establishment, and by them paid in; though he could not trace the third item, he now believed Skerratt to be perfectly innocent of the charge of embezzling it, and therefore wished to withdraw it. Mr. Brenan said he was present on behalf of his client to explain the third item, whereupon his Worship said that after Mr. Gwyn's evidence to enter into any further explanation would be only a waste of time, which in the crowded state of the business papers it was desirable to avoid. Mr. Johnson said his client was very happy that the case had terminated in this way, and regretted exceedingly that any thing should have arisen to disturb the good understanding which had existed. Alderman Egan said he had much pleasure in discharging Charles Skerratt from custody, the prisoner left the Court without the slightest imputation on his character.

ARMY.—Lieutenant Ball is promoted to the company in the 11th Foot, vacated by the retirement of Captain Webster, appointed Governor of the Gaol. Ensign M'Henry gets the lieutenancy.

THE SYDNEY HAMLETS' ELECTION.—Mr. Thurlow met the St. Leonards' electors last evening at Mr. Hargreave's Inn on the North Shore. Mr. J. W. Parker was called to the chair. Mr. Thurlow addressed the meeting at some length, and, a resolution declaring him to be the most eligible candidate for the hamlets having been carried *nem. con.*, it was announced that a public meeting would be held some few evenings hence, when each of the four candidates would have an opportunity of addressing the electors.

REVISION COURTS.—Yesterday Alderman Brown, assisted by Messrs. P. F. Morgan and Robert Coveny, as Assessors, held an adjourned Court, at the Supreme Court, King-street, for the completion of the Electoral Lists of Macquarie Ward. Of the thirty-three claims remaining to be considered only six were allowed, the rest not being maintained, either by the claimants or their accredited agents. Their names were struck out accordingly, and the Court was declared to be closed. The adjourned Court for revising the Gipps Ward lists will sit this Morning at ten o'clock, at the Lord Nelson Hotel, Kent-street North. The lists for that part of the county of Cumberland, which is within the boundaries of the police district of Sydney, will be revised by the revising magistrates in Petty Sessions, at the Sydney Police Office, this morning, at twelve o'clock.

The "Havannah nugget" of gold, purchased by Captain Erskine, the largest yet found in the colony, can be seen at Mr. Hale's, George-street, for a short time.

DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN.—Thirty-six women sent out by Mr. S. Herbert's Committee have arrived by the Malacca. We are glad to be able to report favourably of their conduct during the voyage. Due notice will be given when they are open to enter into engagements.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening, about eight o'clock, the younger son of Colonel Gibbes heard screams for assistance off Kirabili Point, North Shore, and immediately manning a boat, and pushing off in the direction whence the cries proceeded, he succeeded in rescuing two men, who had been upset in a small sailing boat. The third of their party, a man named Galloway, could not be found, although every effort was made to save him, and his body has not yet been recovered. The origin of the accident has not yet been clearly ascertained, but it is attributed to the sheets having been made fast. Galloway leaves a widow and child to mourn his untimely fate.

ATTEMPT AT SELF-DESTRUCTION.—On Sunday evening a man named Robert Bett threw himself into Darling Harbour. He was seen by a constable and rescued from the water. Upon being taken to the watchhouse for protection, Dr. Rutter, Surgeon of the Police Force, was in prompt attendance, and prescribed the usual restoratives with success. The unfortunate man was subsequently taken to the Sydney Infirmary, where he is now doing well.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday, an inquest was held by the Coroner, at the Three Tuns Tavern, King-street, on view of the body of Margaret Ferris, then lying dead in the Sydney Infirmary. From the evidence of Constable Haat, it appears that on Sunday afternoon he found the deceased lying in Sussex-street, greatly exhausted. He placed her on a barrow and removed her to the female watch-house, but the keeper would not receive her, saying that he thought she was dead; witness then procured a cab, and had her taken to the Infirmary; witness added that twice during the past week he had confined deceased for protection; and that during the last six months she had been frequently found lying in the streets; he believed the poor creature was quite destitute. Dr. M'Ewen stated that almost immediately after deceased was admitted into the Infirmary on Sunday she expired; he made a *post mortem* examination of the body; the cause of death was the effusion of serum on the brain, the consequence of exposure to cold and dissolute habits; externally the body was plump, and apparently fat. The Coroner, after adverting to the fatal consequences of such a life as deceased had led, directed the Jury to return a verdict in accordance with Dr. M'Ewen's evidence. Verdict, died by the visitation of God.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Philip M'Cormick, a dealer, residing in Clarence-street, died suddenly yesterday morning. An inquest will be held on the body this morning.

PASSING FORGED NOTES.—Joseph Wainwright was yesterday committed to take his trial at the Criminal Court for having, on Wednesday evening last, passed a forged note of the Bank of Australasia at Davis' public-house, Clarence-street. Prisoner went there with another man, and after having liquor to the amount of 5s., tendered the note in question, which was received, and the balance, £4 15s. handed back. Mr. Buchanan, a clerk in the Bank of Australasia, deposed that the note produced had been a genuine £1 note of the Bank of Australasia, A 61,434, but had been so altered as that the word *one* appeared as *five*. The £5 notes of this Bank have the letters No. (signifying Number) before the figures, and in the margin the words "Bank of Australasia" in the old English character, while the £1 notes have the letter "A" before the number, and the name of the Bank in the margin is in the common Roman letters. The prisoner said he belonged to the ship Acheron, and was about to state how he became possessed of the note, when his Worship (Mr. M'Lerie) cautioned him against this course. He said he wished to state the circumstance under which the note came into his hands, and to describe the person from whom he received it, in order that the police might have an opportunity of apprehending the real criminal. Mr. M'Lerie said that he had better communicate that information privately to one of the Inspectors, and committed him to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court. Sarah Knight was also committed for uttering a counterfeit £1 note of the Union Bank, and Catherine Lawler as accessary thereto.

Builders, cabinetmakers &c., are reminded of the sale by auction of cedar, flooring boards, joists, scantling, sashes, &c., by Mr. Salamon, this day, on the premises of Mr. Robert Stewart, Pitt and Bathurst streets.—*Communicated.*

The attention of grocers and others is requested to the extensive sale of sugars, fruits, pipes, lozenges, &c., to be held at the rooms of Mr George A. Lloyd, this morning, at 11 o'clock. The wines, spirits, hydraulic press, and gig, will be put up at 12 o'clock precisely.—*Communicated.*

Mr Newton has requested us to direct the attention of buyers of wines, spirits, beer, &c. to his sale, this day, at the stores of Messrs Jamieson, Orr, and Co., Lower George-street.—*Communicated.*

MUSWELLBROOK.—From Moresheen, August 1—Bay or light brown mare, star forehead, snip on off nostril, switch tail, R near shoulder, ⊓ off shoulder, white spots on wither. Red and white heifer, like JA off rump. Also, from St. Heller's, Red ox, white on rump, off year slit, IC with IC sideways under near shoulder, brands on off rump defaced by whip marks. Yellow and white steer, ears marked E before indistinct brand near neck, like CC near ribs. Red and white steer, 18 months old like LL off rump. Brindle and white poley cow, hobble on off fore leg, SA off rump, like ⊔R conjoined thigh. Brindle and white steer, SA off rump. Brindle heifer, ears cropt, SA over indescribable brands off rump. Red steer, M near shoulder and ribs; damages 1d. each. If not released, they will be sold on 1st September. J. MADDY. 13s.

BIRTH.

At Paddington, on the 10th instant, Mrs. D. M'Donald, of a son.

DIED.

On the 3rd instant, at Mr. Robert Beatson's, Emu Plains, accidentally killed by a fall from her horse, in the 15th year of her age, Mary Rosetta, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry and Catherine A. M. Whyte, formerly of Castlereagh, county Roscommon, Ireland, and now of Penrith, storekeeper.

MISS TALBOT'S CASE.—Court of Chancery, April, 23: Doyle v. Wright:—Mr. R. Palmer presented a petition in this cause on behalf of Lord Edward Howard, the brother of the Duke of Norfolk and the Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, for a reference to the Master, to inquire whether it would be proper and beneficial to Miss Talbot that a proposal of marriage made to her by the petitioner should be accepted. Mr. Rolt said that he appeared on behalf of Dr. Doyle, the testamentary guardian of Miss Talbot, and cordially concurred in the application. The Lord Chancellor, without any comment, made the order asked.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

(*From the Times, April 24.*)

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PARIS, Tuesday, 5 P.M.—I have already noticed the change which has taken place in the management of the journal *L'Assemblée Nationale*, which has now become the avowed organ of the Fusionist party. The fact is not without importance at the present moment, and it has attracted in no trifling degree the attention of the provincial press and of the public generally. A few words on the subject may not be without interest.

The *Assemblée Nationale* dates from the first days which followed the revolution of February. It was founded in the very midst of the terror which froze up every heart, by M. Adrien de Lavalette. This writer was but slightly known in Parisian journalism—it required circumstances of so difficult and dangerous a kind to develope all the energy of his character. The daring courage with which M. de Lavalette attacked the "conquerors of February," the audacity with which he denounced their deeds and braved alike their insults and their anger, are not yet forgotten. In this difficult and perilous undertaking M. de Lavalette was soon supported by M. Michel Chevalier and the *Journal des Débats*. While M. de Lavalette held up to scorn the *persons* of the destroyers of society, M. Michel Chevalier exposed the destructive character of their doctrines. He ridiculed in a series of remarkable articles the specious charlatanism which, to the everlasting disgrace of a civilised population, was listened to so long within the walls of the Luxembourg. As soon as men began to recover their senses, and calm was somewhat restored, the *Assemblée Nationale* felt that the two revolutions of 1830 and 1848 had given to France a great lesson from which much benefit might be derived. Its views were simple and to the point. France, it considered, was monarchical, and yet it allowed the Monarchy to be overthrown, and be replaced by a Republic she did not love, and which she fears. The reason is that Monarchical France is divided into parties; and each party again subdivided into factions; but let these divisions and subdivisions cease—let but the Monarchical party unite in one common interest, and the story of the revolution is soon told, the Monarchy will again arise, and with it order and prosperity. Such, according to the *Assemblée Nationale*, was the germ of the plan of conciliation and union which is now termed the *fusion*. This idea was also entertained by several important members of the Legitimist party—such as MM. Berryer, de St. Priest, de Pastorel, de Noailles, d'Escart, Benoist d'Azy, de Valmy, and de Barthelemy. To these gentlemen it occurred that considerable advantage to the cause would be obtained by securing the co-operation of the *Assemblée Nationale*. Overtures were accordingly made by them to M. de Lavalette; and they acquired a considerable share in the property of the journal so far back as the month of April, 1849. In the meantime the party of the Fusion was extending. The plan had been eagerly adopted by the Orleanists or Conservatives of the greatest influence. It was submitted to the late King, Louis Philippe, who highly approved it. The Queen Amelie was of the same way of thinking; the Princes of the family saw in it hopes for the future; but the Duchess of Orleans hesitated to pronounce the same hearty approval. She spoke of it with reserve and doubt, because she thought it interfered with the rights of her children. Recent circumstances, however the death of the King, the attitude assumed by the Count of Chambord, his letter to M. Berryer, the approach of the year 1852, charged with so many events,—all contributed to strengthen the opinion of the personages above mentioned that France could only be saved by a return to monarchy—a monarchy founded or re-established on a large basis, on the union of the general interests of the country well understood—that is to say, the *Monarchy of the Fusion*. The moment there were found Fusionists in the Conservative party an avowed organ became indispensable to them in order to lay before the public the motives of fusion, and the great advantage for the Conservatives, who occupy so prominent a position in the national party, and for the Princes of the house of Orleans.

The *Assemblée Nationale* was the most appropriate journal for the purpose. It was merely necessary to come to an understanding. An arrangement has just been concluded after numerous conferences. The Legitimists, who were proprietors of the journal, have consented to divide the property, so that the *Assemblée Nationale* belongs at present principally to Count Molé and M. de Pastorel, to M. Berryer and M. de Montalivet, to the Duke of Noailles and the Duke de Montebello, to General Saint Priest and M. Duchatel, and to the Duke de Valmi and M. Vitet, and to a great number of other Legitimists or Orleanist Conservatives. The supreme direction is confided to M. Mallac, who formerly filled the functions of chief secretary to M. Duchatel, Minister of the Interior. MM. de Lavalette and Rabon are the editors. The political articles are chiefly suggested by Count Molé, M. Duchatel, M. Dumon, and M. Guizot. The *Assemblée Nationale* is at present a Conservative Fusionist journal. Its mission is to promote monarchical interests—to prove and to demonstrate that an experience of three years ought to be sufficient to convince the most sceptical of this truth—that the Republic is fatal to France, both at home and abroad; fatal at home, because the Republican system maintains in a state of over excitement the violent passions of the demagogues, by offering them at fixed periods, and arranged beforehand, the means of taking possession of the Government, and an opportunity of making use of it with full and entire liberty; abroad, because the Republican system destroys the *prestige* of France as it tends to her exclusion from the councils of Europe, and creates habits of alliances and coalitions to her prejudice, and which sooner or later must ruin her interests. The object of the journal is to demonstrate that France can find only in a monarchy the remedy for the evils which surround, and the dangers which menace her, provided the monarchy be strong and powerful; that a powerful monarchy can only be founded, and can only subsist, on the condition of the Legitimists and Conservatives forgetting their ancient dissensions and quarrels and forming henceforth but one great national party. The *Assemblée Nationale* will not be hostile to the President of the Republic. It will not hesitate to acknowledge the services Prince Louis Bonaparte has already rendered. It does not mean that France should be deprived of, or reject, the services he may still render. It will declare that the authority and the powers of the President ought to be renewed until the Monarchical party shall have agreed on a definitive solution; and that it would be an act of insanity to substitute an unknown provisional Government for one tried by an experience of three years. Such are, in fact, the opinions of the statesmen, Legitimists or Conservatives, proposed to be developed by the editors of the *Assemblée Nationale*. Those names comprise almost all the ancient Conservatives, and that party who really governed France during the seventeen years of the reign of the late King Louis Philippe. Those seventeen years were not entirely without glory; they were the most prosperous France ever enjoyed. The honour will be attributed to Louis Philippe—not the least of constitutional kings, and not wholly unskilled in the conditions of a representative Government as applicable to this country. History will associate in this honour the eminent men who, with the King, served the country by the immensity of their labours, the authority of their eloquence, the skill of their administration, their military glory, and their civic courage.

Two names only are wanting to that list—those of the Duke de Broglie and of M. Thiers. The Duke de Broglie abstains, because upon being called upon to give his opinion, on certain occasions and to certain persons, he does not think that he can actively join men of whom yet he does not cease to be the friend, and whose political sentiments he shares.

M. Thiers exhibits himself as a violent and decided adversary of the fusion, after having been, perhaps, its first partisan, and one of its first promoters. But at that period M. Thiers was in Paris, and M. Guizot in London. M. Guizot has returned to his country, and with a firm belief in the necessity of the fusion. He professes such to be his opinion; he recommends it; and that suffices for M. Thiers to oppose it. M. Thiers would change and turn about a hundred times over, merely not to act or speak as M. Guizot acts or speaks. With these exceptions, the best known chiefs of the old Conservative party still proclaim the necessity of a fusion, and co-operate, some in the Constitution, others in the direction of the *Assemblée Nationale*. This is what gives to that journal so much importance. It is known that it expresses the ideas of those who remained to the last moment faithful to Louis Phillippe, and who have, it must be said, a better right to be heard when they address themselves to the Conservative party, and to be credited, than those who, after having raised difficulty on difficulty in the way of the Government of the late King, after having spread snares beneath his footsteps, ended by precipitating it, at the last moment, into the abyss in which the monarchy perished.

A provincial journal, *L'Echo de l'Ardour*, has just proposed, in its own name, and that of its party, the election of M. Guizot for the department of the Landes, which takes place on the 11th of May. It does not state whether M. Guizot has accepted the offer.

The Reds of the Landes will probably abstain from voting. The only competitor of a serious kind to M. Guizot would be M. E. Duclerc, whose quality of ex-Minister of Finance of the Executive Commission of the Constituent Assembly deprives him of all chance of success with the monarchical party.

The extraordinary influx of strangers, particularly English, who visited Paris during the last week, has imparted new life to the desponding shopkeepers. The return of the weather, and the promenades of Longchamps, have increased the number of purchasers. The fancy shops, in particular, have reaped a harvest such as they had been unaccustomed to for some months. A few days more of such good times would go far to exhaust the stock of goods on hand, which is not large, and set the manufacturers again at work. Unfortunately the wholesale houses have not been so favoured. The late accounts from Portugal and Spain have likewise contributed to deprive them of customers. Several brokers who deal largely with the latter country have been instructed to suspend the execution of the orders they had already received. The dissolution of the Cortes and the insurrection in Portugal have created alarm, and it is apprehended that commercial operations will be abandoned until the assembling of the new Spanish Parliament. The Paris manufacturers who complain most of want of orders are toymakers, hatters, and jewellers. The cabinetmakers, who found employment for a long period, have now fallen into their dead season. It must be observed, however, that the above-named manufacturers had produced enormously during the last two years, and that the foreign markets are overstocked with their goods. Letters from the agricultural districts represent the growing crops as unusually fine, and at least a month more advanced than at the present season in ordinary years. Wheat and flour have again fallen in the Paris markets in consequence of the immense supplies which arrived during the Easter week. The markets in the departments are over supplied with wheat of inferior quality, which is sold at almost any price, and the official averages appear for that reason to be lower than they really are. The cattle fairs continue to be well supplied, and prices are remunerating for the feeder, although not so high as during the year 1846. Raw silk continues to decline in price in the southern departments, and the markets are uncommonly dull. More than 300 mill-owners have stopped working in the departments of the Drôme and the Ardèche, and those that are still open are working only half and quarter time, merely to give employment to their operatives. There has been a considerable amount of business transacted at the wine market of Bercy during the last few days, particularly for the suburbs of Paris and the northern departments. A rather smart frost was experienced in the south on the 3rd of this month, and it was feared the vines had been injured. The last accounts from Bordeaux and Toulouse mention, however, that no injury has been sustained, and that the vines are beginning to bud with extraordinary promise. Brandy has fallen in price at Bordeaux, and sales are difficult.

The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has resolved, on the recommendation of M. Passy, to depute two of their members (MM. Blanqui and Michel Chevalier) to visit the Exposition in London, and to make a report on any remarkable facts which may be interesting to the professors of political economy.

A telegraphic despatch received this day from Madrid confirms that of yesterday, namely—that the insurrection of Marshal Saldanha is virtually at an end—the Marshal being chiefly occupied in effecting his escape, and his men trying to cross the Spanish frontier. Saldanha's men, it is stated, abandoned him in large numbers. Such, at least, is the news transmitted by the Spanish telegraph.

Very little business was transacted to-day on the Bourse. The Five per Cents opened at 92f. 50c. and closed at 92f. 35c. The Three per Cents. closed at 57f. 25c. Orleans Railroad Shares, 826f. 25c.; Rouen, 635f; Havre, 260f.; Great Northern, 475f.; Avignon, 207f. 50c.; Vierzon, 437f. 50c.; Basle, 145f.; Bordeaux, 402f. 50c.; Paris and Strasburg, 370f.: Tours and Nantes, 277f. 50c.

NORTHERN GERMANY.

The Direction of the Berlin and Cologne Railway, by the co-operation of the proprietors of the Brunswick line, will be enabled to run a train, from the 1st of May, from Berlin to Cologne in sixteen hours. It will leave the first-named city at six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Cologne at ten the same evening. It is not stated that the improvement will be continued by a night train from Cologne to Ostend and Brussels, which would quicken the communication with London and Paris by a day. At present the English and French mails will remain as before at Cologne for the night, and be forwarded by the morning train as usual.

SAXONY.

Though many of the representatives are absent, the second and fourth Commissions of the Conferences have held sittings, but the discussions were on points of form of no general interest. A circular to all the district officers of the police calls their attention to an issue of notes or certificates of shares in a so-called German National Loan, which have been put in circulation in Saxony. They are an imitation of the Italian notes of Mazzini and his associates, and are intended for a similar purpose—to raise a revolutionary fund for the future or present use of the German Revolutionary Committee in Paris. That committee has appointed a finance commission to manage the loan and receive the contributions. The amount proposed to be raised is five millions of thalers, bearing five per cent interest.—For the present only interim notes are issued; these are signed and filled up by the subscribers with any sum they please; the lowest amount is one thaler (3s.), the highest 100 (£15). The genuine obligations will be distributed to the subscribers in exchange for them, is stated at latest within six months. The Commission has the power of publishing the programme of the operations for which the loan is to be used hereafter. The field of action is to be Germany, as the object of the Mazzini loan is to work in Italy. The certificates, of which specimens are in the hands of the police, are signed by Kinkel, A. Goegg, A. Willich, E'Ester, and Ludlich.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 17th instant.

The religious ceremonies of the Holy Week were celebrated with the usual pomp in all the churches of Madrid. The queen washed the feet of six poor men in the Royal chapel, and at 4 o'clock Her Majesty, accompanied by the King and the entire Court, left the Palace to perform the seven stations.

The *Heraldo* states that the Progresistas intended to avail themselves of the general elections to raise again their banners. General Espartero has not only accepted the post of honour to which the electors of that party had elevated him, but was disposed likewise to occupy *de facto* the presidency of the electoral Directing Committee. General Ortega, one of his friends, was also very active. The Government on being informed that he had left on the 16th for Aragon, immediately sent an express after him, with orders to arrest him wherever he was to be met.

It being Holy Thursday, the Bourse remained closed.

TROOPS IN THE COLONIES.

(*From the Times, April 16.*)

IT might, perhaps, appear superfluous, after the signal confirmation of the views of Sir William Molesworth, afforded by the conduct of the Government with regard to Canada, to canvass at any greater length the propriety of removing the troops from our colonies, and the concession to them at the same time of full and ample powers of local self-government, if it did not appear that under the Protectionist *regime* the burden of proof will be considered to lie on the man who proposes the reduction, rather than on him who advocates the maintenance or increase of our expenditure, and that in order to justify the withdrawal of troops costing us a million and a half per annum from our colonies, it will not be enough to show that they do no good there, but we must be prepared to demonstrate that they effect a positive evil. According to the supporters of our future Government, the expenditure of a large sum of money is a good thing in itself, and it is not enough to show that it is useless without proving that it is positively and actively injurious. It is not pretended that the military expenditure in the colonies does any good, but then it is sufficient that it does no harm. These are doctrines full of evil omen for our future financial management, and curiously illustrate the hollowness of that outcry for retrenchment which is one of the numerous Protean shapes in which the genius of Protection, ashamed to appear any longer in its own form, has condescended to travestie itself. But though no good has been or can be shown to result from the military occupation of our colonies, other reasons beside the advantage of squandering a large sum of our money are given for the maintenance of the system—not, however, as matters of fact, but of plausible hypothesis. Thus, it is advantageous for us to hold Canada with imperial troops, because we have there a frontier of 1500 miles through which to attack America. But the facility of attack is compensated by a corresponding difficulty of defence, and we imagine the colonists of the Cape would tell us that the advantage of a frontier of seven hundred miles through which to attack the Caffres is dearly purchased by the equal facility which the Caffres possess of attacking them. The ancient Greeks gave the shield to Pallas and the sword to Mars, to signify that in war defence was more important than attack, and a weaker state with a large frontier conterminous with a stronger will be disposed to agree with them. The importance of Jamaica as a fortified post is illustrated not more felicitously by the remark that it may probably be the means of diverting the stream of Pacific commerce and the future communication with our Australian colonies from the sea which washes its shores, and diverting it to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. We can imagine many better reasons for spending a million and a half of our money than the frightening away commerce from our dominions.

Another ground for this expenditure is that we may preserve to Parliament the power of meddling in local colonial disputes, and sitting as a court of appeal over the colonial Legislatures,—considering the ignorance and apathy of Parliament on Colonial matters, the transparent absurdity involved in the notion of appeal from one legislative body to another, and the ill success with which these efforts at interference have uniformly been attended, we cannot think this power worth the price which is to be paid for it. Still less can we continue to tax ourselves at the rate of nine shillings in the pound on our exports to the colonies in order to force upon them a system of reciprocity, and prevent their adopting a protective tariff after the example of America. It must be a heavy duty indeed which would be worth averting at such a price. And yet it is for the sake of these visionary and imaginary results—for the sake of the power of attacking an enemy stronger than ourselves—for the sake of driving the commerce of the world from its natural channels, and meddling in matters in which we have no concern, and of averting the possibility of a hostile tariff, that we are called upon to tax the raw material of the manufacturer and the comforts and necessaries of the labourer. But the case does not stop here. Not only does the military occupation of our colonies produce no good, but it is the parent of many evils, which, even if its enormous cost were as much a matter of indifference to the people of England as to Protectionist financiers, would render its discontinuance most desirable. It is true that the troops are not in most colonies sufficiently numerous to put down any very serious insurrection. It is also true that the government of the colonies is not a military despotism, though that fact has arisen not from any power of the colonists to prevent such a government, but from the unwillingness of the Colonial Office to impose it. The colonies have almost all until very lately been governed under constitutions which they detest and despise, and to which they have submitted merely from the fact that they were upheld by the power of England. The symbol of that power, and of the intention if necessary to use it against them, they saw in the troops which were placed amongst them, not for the purposes of external defence, but of internal coercion. However inferior these troops might be in number, the colonists regarded them as indications of the presence of a power against which they could not struggle. Thus their civil liberties, their equality before the law, and whatever political privileges they might possess, they held not as a matter of inalienable right, but as the free gift of the Colonial Office. If the office has been unreasonable and the colonies discontented, it is to the presence of the troops that this must be attributed; let the troops be withdrawn, and the regulating power of the internal government will no longer be the will of the Minister but of the colonists, all causes of discontent will be removed, and it will be unnecessary to enter into any abstract disquisitions as to the amount of control over colonial affairs, which must be surrendered since that question will be settled for itself by withdrawing the power of coercion.

The colonists have hitherto owed to our indulgence whatever rights they possess, they will henceforth owe to the same source the power of regulating those rights without our interference. For this conciliatory result the withdrawal of the troops will be the surest guarantee. So long as we undertake their protection the colonies will never develope a martial and national spirit worthy of their origin. So long as we fill his Court with foreign civil and military officials, we intrust the Governor with the power, too often abused, of degrading the tone of social morality, and breaking down the salutary distinctions and restraints of society. We raise up a host of jobbers and contractors, who exist by the expenditure of the troops, and whose interest it is to increase their numbers and perpetuate their presence. We increase the danger of wars whose administration and expenditure we cannot control by the presence of a large number of persons whose professional ambition and pecuniary interest are concerned in commencing and protracting them. For these reasons, we apprehend that were the burden of proof thrown on those who would reduce, instead of resting, as it really does, on those who would maintain the Imperial expenditure in the colonies, the military occupation which is the object of that expenditure is proved to be the most injurious, by encouraging mischievous interference on the part of the Colonial Office, by inducing wars, by checking public spirit, and by arming the Governor with objectionable powers. Our million and a half does not merely no good; it produces serious and manifold evils, which it would be better spent in preventing, if it were not happily in our power to prevent them by refraining from spending it at all. The subject will again come under discussion with reference to the Cape of Good Hope, and once more when the bill shall be introduced, which will be necessary in order to make the salary of Lord Elgin a charge upon the Imperial Treasury. We trust on these occasions a better understanding will prevail between the Government and the non-official friends of the colonies, and that they will unite their forces against those who appear to be alike hostile to the colonial citizen and the British tax-payer, and who seek to perpetuate one evil for the sake of another—extravagance for the sake of misgovernment and misgovernment for the sake of extravagance. To this we would oppose the policy of obtaining one good by means of another—the conciliation of the colonies by means of financial economy, and financial economy by means of conciliation of the colonies. We care not which is considered the end and which the means—both are sufficiently desirable to be the objects of our policy, and each is the necessary condition and inseparable adjunct of the other. Apply to the other colonies the principle so boldly applied to Canada. Break up the expensive and useless staff which still remains in New South Wales, and withdraw the skeleton of a regiment over which it presides. In the northern island of New Zealand the people of England are maintaining three thousand men to defend an adult population which does not exceed that number at an expense of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds a year, which exceeds the amount of our exports to the island, and quadruples its own local revenue. Besides this we maintain two war steamers there for the coercion of the natives. It is high time that such a system should cease. If New Zealand can only be preserved by paying an annuity out of the Consolidated Fund of fifty pounds per annum to every settler—if each workman must have one soldier to guard him—if four pounds of our revenue must be spent in order to raise one pound of theirs—and if for every pound's worth of goods our merchants export we must pay another pound, the sooner such a ruinous and ridiculous experiment is brought to a close the better. We oppose to the right of the settlers to be protected against the Maories the greater right of the English people to be protected against the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and we trust that the session will not be allowed to pass over without another effort to reduce this gratuitous waste of the national resources.

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.—A company under a royal charter has just been founded, called the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, with the view of lending money in that province, on the security of rates, tolls, or assessments, or on mortgages of real estate, thus applying the capital which is essential to its progress. By an act of the Provincial Parliament passed last session, the company are allowed to charge 8 per cent. interest, and as that is a common rate in Canada on good landed security, and it is proposed that the loans on mortgages shall in no case exceed half the marketable value of the property, both profit and safety are relied upon. That much might be done by such means is unquestionable, the success of undertakings of this kind being purely a question of honest management. An analogous company has existed in New York for twenty years, and is regarded as one of the most respectable and prosperous establishments in the State; but, on the other hand, the instances both in America and Australia are numerous of failure through reckless advances on unmarketable assignments. The capital of the present company, which is fully subscribed, is £500,000, with power of increase to £1,500,000, and its trustees are Mr. Baring and Mr. Glyn, Sir Randolph Routh being its president. As far as personal guarantees can go, there is consequently every reason to anticipate its being cautiously conducted, and in that case it may prove an important aid in developing the resources of the colony, and promoting the most satisfactory kind of immigration.

MR. SIDNEY HERBERT'S FEMALE EMIGRATION SCHEME.—Yesterday the thirteenth consignment of emigrants under this scheme, which was promoted to relieve the distressed needlewomen by removing such portions as are desirous of leaving their own country, and who bear good characters, to the colonies, where female labour is more highly prized and better remunerated than it is in the land of their birth, left Gravesend for Sydney, in the Malacca, a first class vessel of 589 tons burthen. The number of emigrants who left yesterday, and who for some time past have been maintained in the Female Emigrants' Home, Hatton-garden, amounts to 36, whose ages are represented to be from 16 to 35. As a body they appear to be a hearty well-disposed set of girls, well suited to benefit the colonies, though they are decidedly not of the class properly called needlewomen, the majority being of the lower order of domestic servants. The Rev. Mr. Quickett having briefly addressed the girls, and exhorted them to good conduct, presented them with a copy of their testimonials—the whole of their characters having been most carefully inquired into—a letter from Mrs. Herbert, relative as to the course they should pursue while on and at the termination of their journey, and a printed envelope directed to that lady, to whom they were requested to write an account of their position at the earliest opportunity. The arrangements of the vessel, which was inspected on the part of the Government, by Lieut. Lean, R.N., are of the most perfect and satisfactory description, the emigrants' compartment being entirely separated from the other parts of the vessel by bulk-heads, and nobody can enter it except the medical officer and the religious instructor, and these only in the presence of the matron. Part of the duties of the chaplain and matron is to instruct the poor girls not only in their religious duties, but in reading and writing. There is also a good supply of shirting on board for the girls to be employed in needlework, and for every shirt they make during the voyage they will receive 3d. on their arrival in the colony. Upon the vessel arriving at Sydney the girls will be received into the Government emigration depôt, where they will be properly cared for and looked after by a ladies' committee, until they are provided with situations. Up to the close of last year 409 distressed females were sent abroad through the instrumentality of this fund, and nearly all of them have turned out well, and obtained good situations. Many who were earning only 3s., 4s., or 5s. a week in this country, have obtained situations with wages varying from £10 to £20 a year each, in addition to their board and lodging.—*Observer, April 20.*

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.—Last evening a family group meeting of the emigrants who are about to sail in the Blundell, the society's first ship of the season, which leaves England early next month, took place at the Royal British Institution, Tabernacle-row, City-road, for the purpose of being introduced to each other, and arranging all the preliminaries for their voyage. It appeared that 230 persons are going out by the next ship, 64 of whom have brothers and sisters in the colonies; and 18 aged parents, who have been sent for, by their children, who in most cases had forwarded £5 towards the expense of their voyage. The expense for each individual was £12, and this society lent £4, on the payment of which the party repaying it nominates a relative, to whom £4 is again lent, with an additional pound, so that the debt from the family became increased as they became more known to the society. The payments from the working classes amounted to between £150 and £200, and the society could send off five ships by September next, if they could advance a sufficient number of £4 loans to each adult. The sum of £1242 9s. had been paid by the parties now about to sail, and every attention would be paid to their comfort and accommodation. The number of children going out this voyage amounted to 60, and a school-room would be fitted up for them on board, so that the time passed on the voyage might not be thrown away. A sort of friendly compact was then established amongst the intending emigrants (under the direction of Mrs. Chisholm, the originator of the society); and various arrangements were agreed upon with a view to their comfort on the voyage. The meeting then broke up.

A paragraph has appeared in *The Globe*, with some semblance of ambiguous authority, to the effect that lodgings have been prepared for a body of French police, whose presence is considered necessary during the period of the opening of the Exhibition of All Nations. We have made enquiries into the facts, and are enabled to state that there is no ground, in any arrangements made or contemplated, for the magniloquent announcement of our fastidious contemporary. If there be any French police over here during the approaching season, their number will be very small indeed, and their activity will be strictly confined to the *surveillance* of thieves and pickpockets of their own country. Our Government has nothing whatever to do with them, beyond this, that they will not be permitted to act in any way, except in the case of proved and detected offenders violating the laws of England, and committing offences herein. The Government of Great Britain has utterly disclaimed all interference on their part with the preservation of the internal peace of the country; and if hopes have been entertained in any quarter of endeavouring in this way to inflict annoyance in any underhand or indirect manner for political offences, such designs will find no encouragement here. Every man will be dealt with by our own authorities—*Tros Tyriusve*—and will be treated altogether according to the manner in which he conducts himself, in deference to the laws of the country, to which he is subject during his residence here—and in reference to that, and to that only.—*Observer.*

A VISIT TO ABD-EL-KADER.—An account of a very interesting visit by Lord Londonderry to Abd-el-Kader, at his Prison Chateau, near Tours, has been communicated to Earl Glengall. The following are some of the particulars: "At length an Algerian slave appeared to conduct us to Abd-el-Kader's apartments. This man was dressed in a costume worn by the native Moors at Tangiers, and reminded me much of our former friends, when campaigning in the East. We followed this guide who led us through the winding terraces of the garden, which are clothed with tall cypress and other trees, to the most elevated part of the chateau, when passing through an outer ante-hall or guard chamber we came to a door where all shoes, &c., were left. Upon this door being thrown open, the interesting old warrior stood before us—his burnous as white as the driven snow, his beard as black as jet, his projecting large eye-brows of the same hue, with teeth like ivory, and expressive dark eyes, showing peculiarly the white liquid tinge surrounding the pupils. His stature is tall and commanding, his gestures, softness, and amiability of expressions almost inexplicable. Upon my approaching him, the Emir held out a very large, bony, and deep brown hand to me, which when I grasped he turned to lead me to the sofa and the seats prepared at the head of the room. The commandant and three or four of his officers entered the room with us, and we all sat down, Lady Londonderry and my daughter Adelaide opposite the Emir, while I occupied the place on the sofa by the chief, the officers and commandants sitting on the other side. The question of dialogue now became somewhat embarrassing. The captain, who knew Algerian, and acted as interpreter, spoke excessively low and very indistinct, and it was very difficult for me to understand him at first. However, I launched forth, commencing by expressing the deep and universal interest the British empire took in the Emir's warlike deeds and in his fate, and in the regret universally felt at his still being retained a prisoner of war, &c. His replies were couched in similar phrases of civility. The Emir addressed some flattering remarks to Lady Londonderry, after which a slave entered with a tray of teacups and saucers, each cup holding a few table spoonfuls, of which we partook. In complaisance now, as the dialogue could not be prolonged, I thought it proper to rise and take my leave. Before doing so, I renewed my assurance to the Emir that I would make known by letter to the President his wishes for an interview, though with small hopes of success, and that I would not fail to let him know hereafter the result of my application." The following is an extract from the Marquis's letter to the Prince:—"On the summit of a mountain, on the borders of the Loire, the Chateau d'Amboise offers to the Emir no facilities for carriage or equestrian exercise; the sadness of the old edifice, the sole society of the commandant and the guard can offer no resource; the gardens and the ramparts form his sole promenades. The prisoner offered me a small cup of tea; this offering and his conversation was full of an inexpressible grace and grandeur. He has prayed of me to demand of you, in the name of the old friendship he knows you have for me, to grant him an audience when it will be possible for you. He has also expressed the desire that I should accompany him to your presence. I have, my Prince, fulfilled the duty of an old soldier of her Britannic Majesty; my aim is to serve your glory in liberating a great warrior. If I succeed, it will be one of the greatest glories of my life; if I do not succeed, I shall have nothing to reproach myself with in having made this request." The following is an extract from the reply of Louis Napoleon.—"That which you tell me of the Emir Abd-el-Kader has greatly interested me, and I find markedly in your solicitude for him the same generous heart that interceded some years since in favour of the prisoner of Ham. I confess to you that from the first day of my election, the captivity of Abd-el-Kader has not ceased to occupy me, and to weigh like a burden upon my heart. I have also often been occupied in seeking for the means that would permit me to place him at liberty without risking a compromise of the repose of Algeria, and the security of our soldiers and colonists. To-day, even, the new ambassador, who is about to repair to Constantinople, is charged by me to study the question; and believe me, dear marquis, no person will be more happy than I, when it will be permitted to me to render liberty to Abd-el-Kader, I shall be very glad to see the Emir, but I can only see him to announce good news; I am, therefore, until that period arrives, deprived of the possibility of granting his request."

WORKING OF THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—The sales in the Encumbered Court have been suspended until the middle of the next month (the 15th of April); but, meantime, fresh petitions for the sale of encumbered properties are coming in as rapidly as ever. During the last week not less than twenty-four petitions were filed, five of them by encumbered inheritors, praying for the sale of their estates as a means of relief from their liabilities. Some of the properties on the new list are considerable in value—others so very trifling in amount that one feels surprise they were considered worth the expense and trouble of litigation; but almost all are heavily encumbered, in proportion to the estimated rental. In the case of Patrick Kirwin and Thomas S. Lindsay, in which the Duke of Bedford is one of the petitioning creditors, the annual rental of the fee simple and freehold estates is set down at £8331; but the encumbrances, "so far as known," are estimated at £137,518. On the other hand, there is a property in Armagh and Antrim, for the sale of which the owner himself petitions, where the net yearly value is £1070, and the encumbrances are less than £4000. This, however, is a case of very rare occurrence in the proceedings of the Encumbered Court. The fourth case entered in the new list of petitions, is that of a property in the city of Cork, yielding an annual rent of £20, charged with a head-rent of £12, leaving a profit-rent of £8, which is charged with encumbrances to the amount of £939, or more than one hundred years' purchase of the profit-rent! There is one other curious case, a little property in Antrim; the petitioner is Alexander Galt, who prays for the sale of 12½ acres, Scotch measure, which are charged with head-rent and duties to the amount of £3 3s. 3½d. per annum; but the encumbrances amount to £240 principal and £75 interest. Although the sales are temporarily suspended in Dublin, country sales are in progress. Several took place in Cork and Limerick during the last week, and brought pretty fair prices. The Commissioners are preparing for vigorous operations within the next three months. They made last week not less than fifty orders preliminary to sales and there appear in this list the following noblemen amongst the encumbered inheritors:—Earls of Aldborough, Mornington, Mountcashell, Lord Gort, and James Count Nugent. Lord Gough has obtained possession of the fine mansion and estate of Killymoon, county of Tyrone, for which he paid, by private contract, £21,000. The annual rental is £4500, but there is a large quantity of valuable timber on the demesne.—*Morning Chronicle, April 1.*

The Essex justices have accepted a tender to erect the county lunatic asylum for £63,466.

The number of emigrants from Liverpool during the last quarter amounted to 41,914, of whom 909 were cabin passengers. The number during the corresponding quarter of last year was 24,166.

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WEST INDIA AND MEXICAN MAILS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CLYDE.

SOUTHAMPTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 18.—The royal mail steam ship Clyde, Captain F. Moss, has just arrived here from the West Indies and Mexico. The mails were forwarded to the General Post Office from Falmouth.

The late arrival of this packet has been occasioned by her detention at St. Thomas for several days, waiting for the steamer Great Western (employed on the Jamaica and Gulf route), and for the Derwent (employed on the Demerara and Windward Island station). The irregularity of the Derwent was caused by the late arrival of the Thames outwards with the English mails of February 17. The Clyde has experienced a continued succession of strong easterly gales, with a heavy head sea, during the whole of the voyage, which has occupied 27 days, and was in consequence forced to put into Fayal for a supply of fuel. The Clyde also called at Falmouth to replenish her stock of coals, as not having taken on board a large quantity at Fayal they became exhausted by the protracted run thence to Falmouth, which has occupied 10 days. The Cape mail steamer Propontis was also forced to put into Falmouth, as she had not enough coals to reach Plymouth, although she had coaled at Madeira.

The Clyde brings upwards of seventy passengers, and the following valuable freight:—

	Dollars.
Specie from Tampico	741,642
Specie from Vera Cruz	187,135
Specie for account of Mexican Dividends	31,828
Specie and bullion received across the Isthmus from the Pacific ports	35,702
Ditto from California	289,522
Ditto from Carthagena	89,350
Ditto from Jamaica	14,207
Ditto from other ports of the West Indies	31,322
Total	1,470,610

or £294,122 sterling.

The freight list also comprises 144 serons cochineal, 9 serons indigo, 33 serons jalap, 12 barrels coffee, 5 bales sarsaparilla, 15 packages arrowroot, and 52 packages sundries.

The *St. Lucia Paladium* contains an account of the inauguration of municipal institutions in that island, under an ordinance which has received the sanction of the Queen. On the 27th of February the first elections took place, and an electoral body was formed of nine counsellors and two auditors. At the close of the proceedings Mr. H. H. Breen having been chosen by the municipality as the mayor of the town, a committee of by-laws was named, and the salary of the town clerk fixed at £150 per annum.

From the French West Indies we learn that the quantity of produce shipped from those colonies in the year ending the 31st of December, 1850, was 15,068,980 kilog. of sugar, 6009 litres of molasses, 1,077,557 litres of rum, 74,134 kilog. coffee, 150,266 kilog. of cocoa, from Martinique; from Guadaloupe, 12,831,917 kilog. sugar, 1360 litres molasses, 18,123 litres of rum, 177,917 kilog. coffee, 14,065 kilog. cocoa, 7256 kilog. of cotton. Compared with the returns for 1849 there is a deficiency in the exports of sugar from Martinique of 4,454,080 kilog., and in that of Guadaloupe of 4,875,479 kilog. The following is the extract of a letter from Guadaloupe, dated the 4th of February:—"Our misfortunes continue. It seems that the fanatics who have sworn the ruin of their country derive renewed audacity even from the severities visited upon those among them that have been discovered. The condemnation to five years' imprisonment of M. St. Marie, late adjoint Mayor of the commune of Port Louis, convicted of perjury and subornation, has been responded to by the burning down the house of Madame Bouge, a widow of 70 to 75 years of age. Her cook, named Thérèse, has been arrested on suspicion of the crime. The house was built of wood and stood at the head of a whole quarter, so that the flames, aided by the prevailing breeze, would proceed from house to house, gaining new aliment until the accomplishment of the work of destruction. This imparts no little importance to this new incendiary attempt of the 26th of January. Several persons have been taken up at Pointe-à-Pitre for raising the cry of 'Death and civil war;' they are referred to the council of war. Certain revelations made by one Cabou were leading to the arrest of numbers of the 'Red' party."

From Barbadoes the *Mercury* reports a fair quantity of sugar to have been already made, and that many estates in the Windward districts of the island will close their crops before the end of the present month. No diminution is anticipated this year, compared with last year's crop. The Legislature has granted £50 to be appropriated to the transmission of numerous manufactured articles and raw materials to the London Exhibition. The fruits of Barbadoes, moulded in wax, are among the specimens to be forwarded to the Crystal Palace. The sum of 2018 dollars 16 cents (or £420 9s. sterling)—collected by private subscriptions and from churches and chapels—was remitted by the last mail steamer to Jamaica for the relief of the sufferers from cholera.

From Tobago the *Grenada Gazette* says:—"We are informed by the *Tobago Chronicle*, of the 20th ultimo, of the arrival in Courland Bay, on the previous day, of her Majesty's sloop of war Helena, for the express purpose of conveying Mr. Rowland E. Coker, clerk in the Commissariat Department, to Porto Rico, to identify some natives of Tobago, 'who, some 33 years ago, there is too much reason to fear, were illegally sold to some of the inhabitants of Porto Rico, by an unprincipled captain, named Libby, in the schooner Lealah.'"

The intelligence by the Clyde from Jamaica is by no means uninteresting, although not important. The legislative business of the country was progressing favourably, although slowly. There seemed an evident desire to perform the public work without respect to party differences, and it was expected that those unseemly scenes which had hitherto been enacted between opposite parties would be avoided.

The most important subject before the House was the financial condition of the country, and various schemes had been propounded both in public and private to meet a deficiency of about £80,000. A committee appointed on the motion of Mr. W. Smith, recommended the assessment of new taxation, and an increase of 3½ per cent. *ad valorem* duty on articles imported. These propositions underwent a long discussion, and were thrown over in consequence of some formality with the rules of the House not being observed. The feeling of the House, or rather of the majority, being against the scheme, it was not likely that it would be re-introduced. It was supposed that the next proposition to be discussed would be the assessment of a general property tax to meet the deficiency, but this was not before the House at the time of our advices being closed. The House had voted the usual salary to the Governor. Mr. Jackson, a member of the Government party, was the only member who offered any strenuous opposition to the measure.

Complaint was loud throughout the island of the irregularities in the arrivals of the steamers. The steamer with the mails of the 17th of February did not reach Kingston until the 14th of March. Intelligence to the 15th of February was received at Jamaica, via New York and Chagres, on the same morning, by the Crescent City steamer.

We have accounts from British Guiana to the 16th ult. The combined Court was fairly at work upon the financial business of the year.

Her Majesty's steamer Inflexible, with troops from Jamaica, having been refused pratique at Demerara, had left for Barbadoes. The *Royal Gazette* thus speaks of the agricultural prospects of the colony:—"The weather during the fortnight has been showery, and not unfavourable, generally speaking, to the planters; though in some parts of the country the fall of rain has been excessive. In the upper district of the Canje, in Berbice, so heavy has been the rain, that many of the settlers have been driven from their homes by the inundations of the river, which have proved most destructive to the provision grounds of the people. On the coasts, however, where the sugar estates are, for the most part, situated, we have not as yet heard any complaints of an excess of wet weather. Indeed, upon the whole, for some months past the season has been tolerably favourable to the growth of the sugar-cane."

By way of Demerara we have received files of journals from Surinam and Cayenne. In the latter colony, from which our advices are to the 22nd of February, the yellow fever appears to be abating, though we observe, that in Surinam vessels arriving thence are still subjected to quarantine.

From Surinam our accounts are to the 8th ultimo. The most interesting matter contained in the journals is a table showing the exports of Surinam during 1850. From this it appears, that the total estimated value of exports, the produce of that colony, during the past year, was 2,835,259f. 62c., which is about equal to 1,150,000 dollars.

The Surinam papers contain two Royal orders from His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, dated the 14th and 16th of January last, placing the shipping of the free Hanseatic towns of Lubeck and Bremen on the same footing as Dutch in all the colonies and possessions beyond the sea belonging to Holland; with one exception, however - the coasting trade in the Dutch East Indies, from which, probably from motives of a purely political nature, the shipping of Lubeck and Bremen shall continue to be excluded. These orders of his Majesty William III., which, by the way, recite that they were resolved on upon the advice of his Ministers of Finance and of the Colonies, and in consideration of those free cities having fulfilled the conditions of the Netherlands law of the 8th of August, 1850, for regulating the interests of Dutch shipping, were published and proclaimed in Surinam on the 6th ultimo, by Governor Van Raders, for the information and guidance of the public of that colony.

We have Trinidad journals to the 17th together with our usual correspondence. There is no political news of importance. The American steamer Victoria had arrived to ply between Port of Spain, Naparima, and Cedros.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE Royal Commission have issued the following programme of the manner in which the State opening by Her Majesty, already announced to the public, is to be conducted:—

EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Her Majesty having signified her royal pleasure that arrangements should be made to enable Her Majesty to gratify a wish very generally expressed on the part of the public to be present at a ceremony by which Her Majesty should open the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations on the 1st of May, Her Majesty's Commissioners hereby give notice that the programme of this ceremony, and the regulations under which the holders of season tickets will be admitted, are as follow:—

Exhibitors' attendants who have been sanctioned by the Executive Committee will be admitted between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, at doors specified on their cards, and will immediately take their places by the counters or objects exhibited by their employers.

Holders of season tickets will be admitted at all doors on the east, south, and west of the building between the hours of 9 and half-past 11 o'clock, and will be allowed to take their places, subject to police regulations, in the lower part of the building and in the galleries, except the parts railed off in the nave and transept.

A platform will be raised to the north of the centre of the transept, on which a chair of State will be placed.

Her Majesty's Commissioners will assemble at half-past 11 o'clock in the transept, opposite the platform, together with their Executive Committee and the Foreign Acting Commissioners, in full dress or in plain evening dress.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Her Majesty's Ministers, the great Officers of State, and the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, will take their places on the platform to the right and left of the chair of State, in full dress, also at half-past 11 o'clock.

Her Majesty, proceeding in State, with the Royal family, foreign guests, &c., and her and their suites from Buckingham Palace, up Constitution-hill, and down Rotton-row, will enter the Exhibition building by the north entrance precisely at 12 o'clock. She will ascend the platform and take her seat in the chair of State.

On Her Majesty's arrival a choir will sing "God Save the Queen."

On the Queen taking her seat his Royal Highness Prince Albert will join the Royal Commissioners, and when the music has ceased proceed at their head to the platform, and read to Her Majesty a short report of the proceeding of the Commission up to that time, which he will then deliver to Her Majesty, together with the catalogue of the articles exhibited. Her Majesty will return a gracious answer, handed to her by the Secretary of State, after which his Royal Highness Prince Albert will take his place again by the side of her Majesty.

The Doyen of the Corps Diplomatique will read an address to her Majesty on behalf of the foreign nations who have contributed to the Exhibition, to which her Majesty will return a gracious answer.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will then say a prayer, invoking God's blessing on the undertaking, followed by a short anthem sung by the choir.

A Royal procession will then be formed, preceded by the Commissioners, which will turn to the right, move to the west end of the nave by its north side, return to the east end of the nave by its south side, including the south end of the transept, and come back to the centre along the north side of the nave; thus enabling all those present, who will be expected to keep the places which have been assigned to them, to see her Majesty and the procession.

During the procession the organs appointed will play marches, taking the music up at the Queen's approach.

On her Majesty's return to the platform the Queen will declare "the Exhibition opened;" which will be announced to the public by a flourish of trumpets and the firing of a royal salute on the north of the Serpentine; whereupon the barriers, which had kept the nave clear, will be thrown open, and the public will be allowed to circulate.

Her Majesty will then return to Buckingham Palace by the route by which she came.

All the doors, which will have been closed at half-past 11 o'clock, will, upon her Majesty's departure, be opened again.

By order of Her Majesty's Commissioners,
EDGAR A. BOWRING,
Acting Secretary.
Exhibition Buildings, Hyde Park, April 22.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, by auction, at the Pound, Cattle Market, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, without reserve,
Eight good dairy cows. 2970

To General Dealers, Gold Diggers, and Others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN is instructed to *give away*, by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Haymarket,
A quantity of household furniture, a very superior cart, harness, and horse; 150 dozen oranges, a few bundles of unredeemed pledges, guns and pistols, second-hand wearing apparel, &c., &c. 2991

MR. JOHN BARRY will sell by auction, on the premises, Parramatta-street, next door to Mr. Pinhey's, druggist, THIS MORNING, Tuesday, 12th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
A quantity of groceries, pickles, mustards, olive oil, bottled fruits and currie powder, together with the shop fixtures, nest drawers, counter, shelving, shop lamps, empty canisters, scales and weights, brass taps, a lot of empty casks and packages. No reserve.

MR. GEORGE PICKERING is instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, near Mrs. Colson's, Whitehaven Tavern, Goulburn and Sussex streets South,
Household Furniture, consisting of elegant chests of drawers, bedsteads and bedding, dining and other tables, cane seated chairs, washstands, looking-glasses, cut decanters, glass, pictures, sofas, ornaments, fire-irons, crockeryware, kitchen utensils, and sundries too numerous to mention. Without the least reserve.
Terms, Cash. 3055

CEDAR, IN BOARDS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Albion Wharf, Sussex-street, THIS DAY, August 12, at half-past ten o'clock precisely,
2000 feet cedar, in boards, ½ to 3 inch
Terms, cash. 2986

30 CRATES EARTHENWARE — Just landed, ex Dudbrook.

To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, August 12, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Four crates flowing blue cups and saucers
Three ditto printed cups and saucers
Three ditto flowing blue chamber services
Three ditto ditto and printed chambers, mugs, and toy cans
Three ditto jugs, in sets, printed egg cups
Two ditto willow covered dishes
Four ditto ditto dinner, pie, and cheese plates
Two ditto ditto dishes, 10 and 18 inch
Four ditto assorted earthenware
Two ditto silver-mounted toby jugs, triple cans, mustards, and peppers
Two crates white and gold china
China.
Terms at sale. 2750

FANCY GOODS, CUTLERY, PLATED WARE.

To General Dealers and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, August 13, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Eight cases merchandise, comprising—
Tea trays, gothic and plain
Knives and forks, in dozens
Steel and plated snuffers
Tea and table spoons, forks, ladles, &c.
Electro-plated ladles, mustards, salt spoons, knives and forks
Percussion pistols and caps
Silver mounted revolving cruets, liqueurs, spectacles, and cases
Electro-plated guard chains
Brace and bits, inkstands
Plated candlesticks
Powder flasks, plated tea and coffee services, cruets, &c.
Terms at sale. 2906

DRAPERY GOODS.

To close accounts. Without reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on THURSDAY next, August 14, at 11 o'clock,
The following goods—
One bale ginghams
Rough browns
Grey calico, union sheetings
One bale grey tablecloths
One ditto brown linens, madder ginghams
One ditto bleached shirtings
One ditto druggetts, printed canvas
Three bales blankets
Three ditto flannels
Two cases cambrics
Three bales prints
Three bales bags
Terms at sale. 2988

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at Fort-street Cottage, opposite the Flag Staff, on FRIDAY next, August 15, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Household Furniture, comprising—Deal tables, horsehair sofa, Trafalgar chairs, book case, tables, hall lamps, sideboard, clocks, four-post bedstead, loo tables, carpets, fenders and fire-irons, China ornaments, kitchen utensils, China, glass, and earthenware, and a variety of useful domestic articles.
Terms—cash. 2987

CONTINUATION OF YESTERDAY'S Extensive Furniture Sale, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

MR. W. G. MOORE has instructed Mr. ALEXANDER MOORE to continue his Furniture Sale at the above establishment, at 11 o'clock, THIS MORNING,
Which will comprise Household Furniture of every description
Beds and bedding
Horse, cart, and harness
Also,
Wearing apparel
Four silver watches
One gold Geneva watch, lever movement, jewelled in thirteen holes, in first-rate condition
One gentleman's dressing case
Two boxes wearing apparel
Paintings and engravings
Chimney and toilet glasses
With a great variety of sundries
Terms, cash. 3026

NOTICE.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, and Others.

THE Drapery and Slops, advertised for To-day, by Mr. R. FAWCETT, not being all ready, the sale will not take place until TO-MORROW, Wednesday, August 13, at 11 o'clock precisely.
Terms at sale. 3017

PRODUCE SALE.
5 Casks Tallow
2 Bales Wool.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, August 13, at half-past 10 precisely,
5 Casks prime tallow
2 Bales wool
Terms cash. 3016

Twenty-five Packages New Drapery Goods and Slops. - Just landed.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Twenty-five packages new Drapery and Slops, just landed, as under—
Navy Scotch twill shirting
Navy ditto ditto shirts
Superior drab, black, and brown felt hats
Moleskin trousers, DS and SS
Cord ditto
Drab and miller's drab moleskins
Drab cords
Navy blue serge shirts
8-4 to 11-4 diaper rugs
Men's waistcoats
Ditto super frock coats
Ditto doeskin and tweed trousers
Horrocks' longcloths
7-8 and 5-4 fancy prints
Grey calicos, all widths
Navy blue prints
Cashmere dresses
Orleans and coburgs
Rough brown hollands
Dressed ditto ditto
Cambric handkerchiefs
Men's white shirts
Ditto lambswool under clothing, &c.
Terms at sale. 2745

35 BALES AND CASES NEW DRAPERY GOODS,

Just landed. Without reserve.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 13th of August, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Thirty-five bales and cases new Drapery Goods, just landed, and to be sold without reserve, consisting of—
4-4 Dressed and rough hollands
8-4 White sheeting, all qualities
8-4 Grey ditto ditto
29-inch, 30-inch, and 36 grey calicos
Horrock's longcloths, all qualities
36-inch white ditto, good makes
30-inch medium white calicos
5-4 Fancy prints
5-4 Half-mourning prints
6-4 Black and coloured Orleans
Pink, green, and blue furniture linings
Tartan ginghams, (clan patterns)
Black and coloured silecias
Coloured rolled jaconets
Single and double end bottom braces
Linen and cotton huckabacks
Brown half-hose
Blue serge shirts (all wool)
Superior drab moleskins
Heavy Scotch twilled shirtings
Terms liberal—at sale. 2915

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at eleven o'clock,
Lucerne and oaten hay, maize
Fine flour, five tons
Carolina rice, 21 barrels
Crushed lump sugar, 100 bags
Loaf sugar, 4 hogsheads
Pipes, 100 cases
Molasses, 10 hogsheads
Various groceries
10 Bales tarpaulins, canvas, woolbagging, woolpacks, three-bushel bags
43 Cases oilman's stores
8 Packages English confectionary, assorted
30 Cases Colman's starch
With a large quantity of other goods.
At 12 o'clock,
A powerful hydraulic press
A first rate gig
101 Cases port and sherry wines
50 Cases pale brandy
20 Cases cordials.
GEORGE A. LLOYD,
Auctioneer.
City Mart, August 12. 3004

LUCERNE HAY, OATEN HAY AND MAIZE.

To Exporters of Stock, Horse Proprietors, and Others.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD is instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock precisely, before commencing the sale of other goods,
50 Bales Lucerne hay, warranted sweet and sound, and in all respects first quality
25 Bales oaten hay
150 Bushels maize.
Terms at sale. 3002

FINE FLOUR.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
50 Bags, each 200 lbs., first quality fine flour.
Terms at sale. 2929

CAROLINA RICE. — For sale, without reserve, to close an account.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
21 Barrels Carolina Rice.
Terms at sale. 2930

ENGLISH CONFECTIONARY,

Just landed, ex Wandsworth, Captain Dunlop.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 Barrel containing acid drops in 1 lb bottles
Raspberry drops in ditto
4 Ditto ditto Mixed Scotch Carraways, Scotch mixtures, Peppt. lozenges, Sugared almonds } ditto
1 Case ditto conversation lozenges in 7lb. boxes
2 Ditto ditto ditto in 4lb. boxes
Terms at sale. 2739

Tarpaulins, Tarpaulin Canvas, Woolbagging, Woolpacks, Three Bushel Bags, Oilman's Stores, Soap, Spices.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2 Bales tarpaulins
1 Ditto tarpaulin canvas
1 Ditto woolbagging
300 Woolpacks
2 Bales three bushel sacks
15 Cases, each 4 dozen, Batty's half-pint sauces
8 Ditto, each 6 dozen, Batty's half-pint salad oils
10 Ditto, each 56 lbs. Colman's blue
2 Ditto Windsor soap
1 Ditto nutmegs
2 Bags cloves
Terms at sale. 2740

EXTENSIVE SALE OF LOAF SUGAR, Company's Pieces, Molasses, Raisins, Pimento, Peas, Oil, Wines, and various other Goods, forming the Cargo of the brig Antonie, Captain Hamann.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, August 12, at 11 o'clock,
The following goods, ex Antonie, without any reserve, to close the account:—
Loaf sugar, in hogsheads
Company's crushed loaf sugar, in mats
Molasses, in hogsheads
Eleme and Turkey raisins
Pimento
Split peas
Castor oil
Gunpowder
Tartaric acid
Canary seed
White shirts, red caps
Dover knives, hinges
Port wine, in cases of 3 dozen
Sherry wine, in cases of 2 and 3 dozen
Claret, in cases of 1 dozen.
&c., &c., &c.
Samples of the above can be inspected on the day prior to the sale, and the bulky articles will be taken delivery of by the purchasers, at Campbell's Wharf.
Terms at sale. 2579

COLMAN'S STARCH.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
10 Cases Colman's starch, each 112lbs.
10 Ditto ditto, each 56lbs.
2 Ditto ditto, each 224lbs.
Terms at sale. 3000

PRESERVED BANANAS - ISLAND ARROWROOT.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of preserved bananas, now landing in beautiful condition. Also,
25 Small boxes Island arrowroot.
Terms at sale. 2999

SECONDS FLOUR.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
5 Tons seconds flour.
Terms at sale. 2998

TO TOBACCONISTS, GROCERS, AND OTHERS.

Extensive assortment of very superior Pipes, ordered for the colonial trade.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases English cuttie, tipped
10 ditto small tips, tipped
10 ditto small tips
10 ditto small cuttie
5 ditto New Zealand
10 ditto small ditto
10 ditto large ditto
10 ditto Scotch cuttie
Terms at sale. 2738

50 CASES PALE BRANDY.
20 CASES CORDIALS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock,
50 Cases, each 1 dozen pale Cognac brandy
20 Cases, each 2 dozen each, containing aniseed, crême de roses, fleur d'orange, cherry brandy, parfait d'amour, noyeau, curievel.
The above will be sold either in or out of bond.
Terms at sale. 3001

VERY SUPERIOR GIG.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 12th instant, at 12 o'clock,
A very superior, well built, and nearly new gig, lined with drab cloth, fitted with lamps, and in every respect an excellent article.
Terms at sale. 2844

POWERFUL HYDRAULIC PRESS.

Adapted for any purpose where immense pressure combined with economy and small space may be desirable.

MR. GEORGE. A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, Tuesday, August 12, at 12 o'clock,
A New Hydraulic Press, the most powerful in the Colony, manufactured by WILLIAM RUSSELL of John-street, London. Ram, 6 feet in the clear, 10 inches diameter; pressure, upwards of *Three Hundred Tons.*
The above has been up for the purpose of inspection at the yards of Mr. Ewen, mast and block maker, Lower George-street, where intending purchasers are invited to examine it, and every further information will be afforded.
Parties engaged in the pressure of hay or wool would find the above invaluable for that purpose.
Terms, at sale. 1923

TO PARTIES ENGAGED IN THE COASTING TRADE.

Sale of Two Excellent Vessels, the SEA BIRD and LAPWING.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The fore and aft rigged schooner SEA BIRD, 22 tons burden, launched on the Shoalhaven River about six months back—is very substantially built, sails well, is a good sea boat, her outfit is complete, and of the best description, and the vessel is considered to be one of the prettiest models in the coasting trade.
The cutter LAPWING, of about 21 tons burden, a substantial and faithfully built vessel, well found with gear and stores, and but a few months back was new coppered and refastened.
The above are now on a trip to the Shoalhaven River, but are expected to arrive on the 12th instant, when they will be open to the inspection of intending purchasers; in the mean time inventories of stores, and all other information can be obtained at the Auctioneer's Offices.
Terms at sale. 2931

BRIGANTINE "TIMBO,"

Coppered and Copper-fastened British-built vessel of Two Hundred tons burden.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The fine fast-sailing British-built brigantine TIMBO, of 125 tons register, carrying 200 tons with ease, was re-coppered about 18 months ago, sails remarkably fast, and is well found in stores and gear.
Inventories of her stores are in course of preparation, and can be seen at the Auctioneer's offices. The vessel is lying at the Circular Wharf, where intending purchasers are invited to inspect her.
Terms at sale. 3003

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE

Of Wines, Spirits, Cordials, Beer, Corks, &c., &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. Jamison, Orr, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, George-street, nearly opposite Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s Gate, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 12th August, at half-past 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned Wines, Spirits, &c., to close various consignments—
13 hogsheads Martell's pale brandy
9 ditto ditto dark ditto
6 ditto Hennessy's ditto ditto
12 quarter-casks pale ditto
65 cases pale brandy
750 cases Geneva
100 ditto ditto, capsuled
12 ditto ditto, stone bottles
6 hogsheads ditto
2 quarter-casks ditto
10 cases liqueurs, assorted
WINES.
The whole of which are of the most superior quality
8 pipes fine old port
9 hogsheads ditto
60 quarter-casks ditto ditto
9 ditto, very choice
25 hogsheads fine sherries
60 quarter-casks ditto
50 cases ditto
8 hogsheads choice old Madeira
20 quarter-casks ditto ditto
8 octaves ditto ditto
42 cases bottled ditto ditto
6 hogsheads Marsala
90 cases champagne, 1 dozen each
59 ditto ditto, 3 ditto
7 ditto claret, 3 ditto
CORKS.
80 gross white wine corks
80 ditto red ditto
40 ditto beer ditto
50 ditto ginger beer ditto
100 ditto soda water ditto
200 ditto phial ditto
BEER.
187 casks Byass' bottled beer
10 ditto Champion's No. 24 vinegar.
Terms at sale. 2678

TO GROCERS.

Four Hundred and Ninety-five Packages OILMAN'S STORES and FRUITS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 14th August, at 11 o'clock,
Four hundred and ninety-five packages of Oilman's Stores, &c., consisting of the following articles:—
Pickles, pints and quarts
Bottled fruits
Mustards, ½ lb. and 1 lb.
Salad oil
Assorted sauces
French capers
Ditto and Spanish olives
Anchovy and bloater paste
Herrings and anchovies
Jams and preserves
Barcelona nuts and Jordan almonds
10 Caroteels currants
20 Barrels Cheeme raisins
15 Boxes Eleme ditto
50 Half ditto ditto
72 Prime cheeses
72 Ditto North Wilts
100 Westphalia hams
6 Barrels ginger
1 Case each vermicilli and maccaroni
10 Barrels refined saltpetre
5 Chests liquorice juice
20 Dozen night lights
15 Boxes patent sperm candles
27 Casks limejuice.
The whole of the above will be sold without reserve, to close an account.
Terms at sale. 2827

The entire Cargo of the CALDEW, from Batavia.

To Merchants, Grocers, Buyers of RICE, SUGAR, and COFFEE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. DONALDSON AND Co. to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY next, the 14th August, at half-past 11 o'clock,
The cargo of the Caldew, from Batavia, consisting of—
2011 Bags fine white table Rice
2041 Ditto ditto ditto Java ditto
492 Ditto fine Java Coffee
741 Ditto white Java Sugar.
The fact of wheat not being obtainable in Chili excepting at much higher rates than here, is, by the latest advices from California and Tahiti, established beyond a doubt. What the price of flour and bread stuffs are likely to be in another month it is fearful to contemplate. Mr. Newton, therefore, feels it his imperative duty to direct the attention of all classes of buyers to this sale, which, from its importance at this great crisis, cannot fail of bringing together a large attendance of buyers.
Terms - Liberal. 2826

HORSES, CARTS, &c.

MR. JAMES SYLVESTER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, opposite Entwisle's Hotel, at 11 o'clock, a number of horses broken to saddle and harness, some excellent draught horses, gigs, phaetons, carts, harness, saddlery, &c.
Terms at sale. 3009

TO CABINET MAKERS, BUILDERS, FURNITURE DEALERS, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Mr. Robert Stewart, to sell by auction, on the premises, corner of Pitt and Bathurst streets, THIS DAY, Tuesday, August 12, at 11 o'clock,
All the Stock-in-Trade of Cedar, Furniture, &c., consisting of—
50,000 feet Cedar, in logs and scantling
Flooring boards, joists, and scantling
Quantity of doors and sashes
Lot of coffin furniture
Wardrobes, secretaries, chests drawers
Chairs, tables, sofas
Bedsteads, mattresses, &c.
Turning lathe and tools, benches
Patent mortice machine
Quantity maize, three-bushel bags
Set grain measures, corn bins, &c.
Two horses and harness
Large strong spring van, dray, and other sundries. Terms, cash. 3020

To Parties proceeding to the Diggings.

LARGE SPRING VAN, DRAY, HORSES, HARNESS, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, on the premises, corner of Pitt and Bathurst-streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An excellent large Spring Van, nearly new
Dray, two horses, harness, &c.
Terms, cash. 3019

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILVER PLATE, AND OTHER EFFECTS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the residence of the late Captain Munro, 4, Argyle-street, on WEDNESDAY, August 13, at 11 o'clock,
All the Household Furniture and Effects, consisting of—
Loo and dining tables
Hair-seated sofas and chairs
Chiffoniers, carpets, and rugs
Table and bracket lamps, fenders, and fire-irons
China and glassware, plated cover dishes
About 70 ounces silver plate
Wardrobe, chests drawers, bed-steps
Four-post bedsteads and bedding
Marble top washstand, toilet table, and glasses
Washstands and furniture, towel horses
Large telescope, pic-nic basket, in-laid trays
Kitchen furniture and utensils
Cask bottled ale, and other sundries.
Terms—Cash. 3021

Extensive and unreserved sale of 25 Packages of NEW GOODS, just landed, ex Dudbrook.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Messrs. John Gilchrist, William Dawes, and John Purkis, executors of the estate of the late Mr. Samuel Lyons, to sell by auction, at the Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY, August 14, at 11 o'clock,
7 One bale 100 pair 9-4 blankets
8 and 9—Two bales, 97 pairs 10-4 blankets
10 to 13 - Four ditto 30 printed druggets
14—One ditto, 48 pieces coloured alpacas
15—One ditto, 39 ditto 6-4 black ditto
16—One ditto, 21 ditto 6-4 black alpacas
15 ditto 7-4 double twill
17 - One ditto, 30 ditto 6-4 black alpacas
18—One ditto, 60 ditto 6-4 checked orleans
19—One ditto, 8 pieces huckabacks
3 ditto 6-4 damasks
2 ditto 7-4 ditto
20—One ditto, 36 ditto Irish linen
21—One ditto, 200 ditto 7-8 furnitures
22 to 25—Four cases, 464 ditto de laine dresses
26 to 29—Four bales, 376 ditto 7-8 embroidered prints
44 to 45—Two cases, 48 ditto French merinos
Terms at sale. 3023

CUTLERY, BRUSHWARE, COMBS, CHAMOIS LEATHERS, &c.

Now landing, 13 Packages, ex Anna Mary, and Douglas.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Messrs. JOHN GILCHRIST, WILLIAM DAWES, and JOHN PURKIS, Executors of the late Mr. Samuel Lyons, to sell by auction, at the Mart, on FRIDAY, August 15, at 11 o'clock,
The following excellent assortment of new goods—
S in diamond, No. 4. Case
100 sets tip table knives and forks
12 ditto stag-handled ditto
S in diamond, No. 5. Case
50 sets balance table knives and forks
18 ditto stag-handled ditto
S in diamond, No. 6. Case
100 boxes, 7 dozen razors
16½ dozen boxes, of 2 each
P in diamond, No. 27. Hogshead.
Broom heads and horse brushes
P in diamond, No. 28. Case
Scrubbing brushes
P in diamond, No. 29. Case
Stock brushes
P in diamond, No. 30. Case
Spoke, water, and scrubbing brushes
P in diamond, No. 31. Case
Hearth and horse brushes
P in diamond, No. 42. Case
Shoe brushes
P in diamond, No. 33. Case
Telescope hearth brushes, lacquered and bronzed
H in diamond, Nos. 27 and 29. 3 Cases
Kips chamois leathers
4 gross side combs
21 dozen pocket ditto
19 dozen ditto ditto
32 dozen tortoiseshell side ditto
6 dozen fine small-tooth ditto
2 dozen stained rack ditto
1 dozen tortoiseshell rack combs
6 dozen ditto tail combs
21 table covers
7 dozen assorted images.
Terms—Cash. 3022

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

WOOL, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, HIDES.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, August 14, at 11 for half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
17 bales Wool
1079 Sheepskins
37 casks Tallow
118 Salted Hides
Terms, cash. 3007

THE BULL'S HEAD INN, George-street, opposite the Police Office, and one of the best stands in the City.

MORT AND BROWN are instructed to offer for sale by public auction, upon the Premises, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
About Two Years of the unexpired Lease of the above central and first-rate Business Premises,
TOGETHER WITH
The License (11 months to run), Spirit Fountain, Beer Engine, Fixtures, &c.
☞ This is undoubtedly an opportunity for making a fortune; and a steady man who understands his business is certain to realise an independence in it.
For all particulars as to rental, &c., apply to the auctioneers. 3005

BUILDING LAND IN CLARENCE-STREET, on the West side, South of King-street, opposite to Hutchinson's Buildings.

MORT AND BROWN are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on Wednesday, August 13, at 12 o'clock,
A plot of Land, having 42 feet 9 inches frontage, by 70 feet deep, situate in Clarence-street, opposite to Hutchinson's Buildings.
☞ This land is well adapted as a site for three dwelling-houses of the most productive class,—a design and elevation for which has been prepared by Mr. Hume, and may be seen at the Rooms, with plan of the land.
The title is unexceptionable.
*** For all further particulars, apply to Messrs. Lowe and Stephen, or to the Auctioneers. 2647

CHOICE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

Just Landed.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on THURSDAY, 14th August, at 11 o'clock,
Three cases of choice and valuable BOOKS, just landed, amongst which will be found the following New and Standard Works—
Shakespere, Gil Blas, Don Quixote, Paul Periwinkle, Christopher Tadpole, Horne's Napoleon, James' Works, Miss Edgeworth's Novels, Washington Irving's Works, Lancet, Hooper's Medical Dictionary, Phillips' Pharmacopeia, James's Library, Pope's Works, Burns on the Gospels, &c.; Riddle's Commentary, Shuttleworth's Sermon, Scenes from the Bible, Horne's Commentary on the Psalms, Stansfield's Coast Scenes, Byron Gallery, Arabian Nights, Hobbes' Opera Latina, Hobbes' English Works, Knight's Penny Magazine, Spectator, Milton's Poetical Works, Davidson's Universal Melodist, Valentine Vox, Commissioner, Carleton's Irish Peasantry, Penny Magazine, Paley's Works, Walpole's George II., Doings in London, Chitty's Practice of the Law, Bychewood's Conveyancing, Cruise's Digest, Woodfall's Landford and Tenant, Jarman's Conveyancing, Selwyn's Abridgment of the Law of Nisi Prius, Milford on Pleading, Pryings of a Postman, *Holtzapffel's Turning and Mechanical Manipulation*, Transactions of the Royal Geological Society, Cyclopædia of Practical Surgery, Railway Library, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, Church Services, Psalms, Catechisms, Copy Books, Murray's Grammar, Murray's Exercises, Leybourne's Exercises, Post Quarto Copy-books, Cyphering Books, Rollin's Ancient History, Johnson's Dictionary, Cooke's Letter Writer, Memoir of a Cavalier, Victoria Song Books, People's Song Book, Don Juan, Hector O'Halloran, Domestic Cookery, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues are in course of preparation, and may be had at the rooms of the auctioneer.
Terms, cash. 2898

PROPERTIES AT MILLER'S POINT.

FOR SALE BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 13th August, at 12 o'clock,
THREE HOUSES AT MILLER'S POINT, two of which are substantially built of stone, and command a good view of Cockle Bay and the surrounding scenery; they are let at 7s. 6d. per week each.
The third house is situated in the rear of the above, and is let at five shillings per week.
The land on which they are situated is thus described in the deeds as situated in the parish of St. Philip, in the city of Sydney, bounded on the south by the property now or late of Benjamin Cutler 41 feet 9 inches; on the north by the road leading to Miller's Point 45 feet; on the east by an allotment late of A. B. Spark 61 feet; and on the west by the property now or late of J. Rickards 75 feet.
Also, TWO COTTAGES AT MILLER'S POINT, immediately opposite Wolstenholme Lodge, now let at nine shillings per week, and the land adjoining thereto, the whole of which land is described in the deeds as situated at the Miller's Point, in the City of Sydney, containing by admeasurement 44 rods, bounded on the south-west by a line bearing east 42 degrees, south 105 links, along a reserved road commencing at a point 105 links distant from the angle formed by that road and a road leading to Bettington's Wharf, thence on the south-east by a line bearing east 42 degrees 30 minutes, north 98 links along the said road to Bettington's Wharf, thence on the north-east by a line bearing north 9 degrees west, 95 links, thence on the south-east by a line bearing east 9 degrees 30 minutes, north 46 links, thence again on the north-east by a line bearing north 9 degrees, west along a road eight feet wide leading from the said road leading to Bettington's Wharf to Roden's allotment, thence on the north-west by that allotment 48 links, thence on the north-east by a line west 18 degrees 30 minutes north 42½ links along that allotment, thence again on the north-east by a line north 14 degrees 30 minutes west 56 links and a line north 11 degrees west 62 links, thence on the north-west by a line south 12 degrees west 172½ links, and thence again on the north-west by a line south 35 degrees west 12 links, thence again on the north-west by a line south 12 degrees west 94 links to the point of commencement.
Terms at sale. 2485

PIANOFORTES,

From the celebrated Manufacturers
COLLARD AND COLLARD.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions from the Importers, Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, an Invoice of
EIGHT PIANOFORTES,
from the celebrated house of
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
just landed ex DUDBROOK, on FRIDAY, 15th August, at 11 o'clock,
LP
C No. 7.
Mahogany microchordon pianoforte, 6⅔ octave to G, OG fall, fret work corners and octagon legs - No 1429-49941
No. 8.
Rosewood microchordon pianoforte, 6⅔ octave to G, OG fall fret work corners and octagon legs—No. 1447-49506
No. 9.
Mahogany grand square pianoforte to G, with the patent repeater action, fret work, long hinges, and octagon legs—No. 10270-49439
No. 10.
Mahogany improved square pianoforte, 6⅔ octave, long sounding board, fret work and octagon legs—No. 4005-48006
No. 11.
Rosewood plain square Pianoforte, fret work, circular ends and octagon legs, No. 672-49504
No. 12.
Rosewood plain square pianoforte, fret work, circular ends and octagon legs, No. 675-49520
No. 13.
Elegant mahogany symmetrical grand square pianoforte, with the new patent repeater action, 6⅔ octaves to G, fret work, long hinge and carved legs, No. 10046-048137.
No. 14.
Elegant rosewood symmetrical grand square pianoforte, with the new patent repeater action, 6⅔ octaves to G flat, fret work, long hinge and carved legs, No. 10146-48718.
The microchordon, or cottage cabinet piano, embraces every modern improvement of the Messrs. Collard, and far surpasses every other instrument of the same dimensions.
The whole will be on view at the Rooms of the auctioneers, on and after Monday next, when parties are invited to inspect the same.
Terms at sale. 2731

SAXON MERINO RAMS.— Warranted of pure blood.

The above have been bred by Captain Ogilvie, R.N., and are deliverable upon his farm, Merton, Hunter River.
They can be strongly recommended as most desirable sheep, and as the blood has been confined to the Messrs. Ogilvie's flocks, flock-owners will be certain of obtaining a complete change.
For particulars apply to Captain OGILVIE, Merton; or to
MORT AND BROWN,
3006 Auctioneers.

TO STAND THIS SEASON, at Woolway, MONAROO, the powerful Waggon Horse PRINCE CHARLIE.

PRINCE CHARLIE is a rich brown bay, 4 years old, stands 17 hands high, of great bone and good action, and remarkably good tempered. He was got by the celebrated horse Glenelg, (imported by the late Mr. Charles Smith,) dam by Old Tom of Lincoln, grandam by Old Clydesdale.
TERMS:—Single mare, £1 10s.; two or more, £1 each. 1266

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP and JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Tuesday, August 12, 1851.

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Supplement

TO THE

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1851.

TO WILLIAM C. WENTWORTH, ESQ.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, being all duly qualified to be placed upon the Electoral Roll for the City of Sydney, at the next ensuing Registration, request that you will allow us to put you in nomination as a candidate to represent us.

Holding, as many of us do, conflicting opinions upon various Public Questions, we yet feel that we can consistently meet upon common ground, for the purpose of giving you our cordial and unanimous support.

However some of us may disapprove of particular measures which you have advocated, or particular views which you have expressed, the useful and permanent character of your public services, and the eminent ability which you are universally admitted to possess, compel us to disregard those points on which we differ, in the consideration of those on which we agree.

That, in the course of your long political career, your public acts have not uniformly met with the approbation of the whole of that large majority of your fellow-colonists who have hitherto given you their support, is a circumstance which in no way disentitles you to the continued confidence of those, who are attached to the liberal and enlightened principles which you have ever professed, and whose co-operation has been won, by the zeal and talent by which those principles have been always maintained.

The great body of the people, for whose cause you have so often fought, have remained proof against every species of misrepresentation; and two general elections have already amply testified the estimation in which you are held by a large majority of the electors of this city.

A Third Election, attended with a like result, will show that the estimation in which you are still held is as high as it ever has been, and that you have not lost your elevated and honorable public position, because you preferred general to partial interests—freedom to anarchy—and a manly loyalty to incipient sedition.

Your public acts are too well known to render any recapitulation of them necessary now.

A statesmanlike career of nearly thirty years' duration must present too many objects for notice even, in an address like this.

One of your first acts was a successful struggle for the freedom of the press,—one of your last was the foundation of the University of Sydney.

To these, and to numerous other measures of kindred character, you are indebted for the reputation you enjoy with us, and they are sufficient to establish an honorable fame with our posterity.

On these broad and general grounds, do we ask you to become a candidate—tendering, as we now do, our utmost support to you, as the consistent friend of order without tyranny, and liberty without license; and we do so in the full and undoubting confidence, that the Electors of this Great Metropolis will do themselves the honour of returning a third time, at the head of the Poll, that Citizen whose abilities and services alike entitle him to the distinction.

[Here follow the signatures of Thomas Barker, Esquire, and 1126 other electors of the City.]

To THOMAS BARKER, Esquire, and the gentlemen who have signed the requisition inviting me to become a candidate for the representation of the city of Sydney.

24th July, 1851.

Gentlemen,—Though I feel that my advancing years and declining health require repose, I feel also that an important epoch has just arisen among us—an epoch replete with hope and future promise on the one hand, but with social and moral evils on the other, which it will require all the judgment, vigour, and patriotism of the country to avert. In a conjuncture so critical no private consideration should be allowed to interfere with public duty, and I have therefore no hesitation, at your requisition, in offering myself as a candidate for the representation of your city at the coming election. Having already stood two contested elections—the last of them at your bidding—both of which ended by placing me at the head of the poll, the spontaneous and cordial support which you tender me at a third contested election, cannot but be most gratifying to my feelings, and will, I doubt not, terminate in a like triumphant result.

Among a constituency of so many and such varied pursuits as that which I have had the distinguished honour to represent, there must necessarily be every variety and shade of opinion on most subjects of great public importance.

This conflict of opinion no one man could possibly represent; and it is sufficient for me, considering the prominent part I have taken for many years past in public affairs, if my legislative career, in the main, has entitled me to the continued confidence which so numerous and influential a body of my fellow-citizens still repose in my zeal and ability for the service of my country.

The unequivocal proof of your general concurrence in my views and measures, which is involved in your requisition, I deem a sufficient answer to the unmeasured abuse with which I have been of late systematically assailed, with a view doubtless of influencing the course of the coming election, so as to aid the levelling projects of that democratic party who have not hesitated to express their fiendish joy at what they consider, the impending destruction of that great productive interest among us, which sustains directly and indirectly nearly our entire population, and in its beneficial reaction on our parent country, gives employment to tens, perhaps hundreds, of thousands of our industrious fellow-countrymen at home.

For my own part I consider it one of the proudest distinctions of my life, that my public acts have been of a character, to draw down upon me the enmity and vituperation of this dishonest and malignant faction.

And here, gentlemen, I should conclude, by returning you my cordial thanks for the generous support which you have tendered me at the approaching election, only, that there is one question of paramount public interest in which I have taken the lead in the Legislative Council, and to which I desire briefly to refer,—I mean the vexed question of transportation.

My report on General Grievances, and on Mr. Gladstone's Despatch, are both sufficient to show that I have ever been opposed, in the abstract, either to the revival or continuance of transportation, if it could by any means have been got rid of in the whole of the colonies comprising the Australian group.

But seeing the inflexible determination of the Colonial Minister to continue transportation, at all events, to Van Diemen's Land, and his evident intention to form a penal establishment of some sort or other on our northern frontier,—I could not resist the conclusion, that direct transportation, accompanied, as was proposed, with a simultaneous and commensurate free immigration at the cost of Imperial funds; and with the additional advantage of a large commissariat expenditure, which would be its necessary adjunct—was in every way more expedient, morally, socially, economically, and politically, than the indirect transportation, without any of these advantages, which has in effect been going on by thousands, for many years past to this and our sister colony of Victoria.

My votes in the Legislative Council have amounted to nothing more than an affirmation of the superiority of such direct to such indirect transportation. This I still deem a self-evident proposition.

A new and unexpected era, however, has at length dawned upon us—an era, which must in a very few years precipitate us from a colony into a nation.

In the altered condition of things, which must be consequent on the great change, which has even now commenced both in the numbers and character of our population, I think we are at length, or at least soon shall be for the first time, in a position to control the policy of the Colonial Minister, and that if we have not already, we shall very shortly have both moral and physical force sufficient to convince him that the people of these colonies will no longer allow them to be the receptacles of the criminals of the British empire, even if that Minister should be insane enough to desire to continue his present policy.

It appears to me, however, that the British nation will immediately become aware of the frightful inducement to the commission of crime, and of the vast social demoralization which must at once ensue among large masses of her people, if she were to permit her convicts to be deported to colonies adjacent to our gold field, and consequently that a due regard for her own interests will satisfy her, that, if transportation is still to be part and parcel of her system of secondary punishment—some new settlement must be formed by her for this purpose in some part of the earth so remote from these shores, as to render it next to impossible that any of her criminals, even after the expiration of their sentences, can work their way to any of these colonies.

These being the altered views which I have formed, since Australia has been proved to be an auriferous region of great extent, I think it equally due to myself and the constituency at large whose suffrages I am soliciting, to give them publicity, and to state unequivocally that I shall in future support, whether I be in the Legislature or out of it, every proposition, which shall oppose the revival of transportation in this colony under whatever modification, or which shall insist upon its immediate abolition in the whole of the colonies forming the Australian group. I should indeed feel no hesitation in joining in any remonstrance which should have for its object to deprecate the formation of any penal colony in the Southern Hemisphere.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obliged and obedient servant,

1959 W. C. WENTWORTH.

CUMBERLAND ELECTION.

IN pursuance of a Writ directed to me, by His Excellency the Governor-General, I, Thomas Barker, Returning Officer for the County of Cumberland, do hereby give notice that the nomination of members to represent the County of Cumberland, in the Legislative Council, will take place at Parramatta, in front of the Court House, on Thursday, 18th day of September next, at noon.

In the event of a poll being demanded, the polling will take place at the undermentioned places, on Monday, the 22nd September, at 9 o'clock A.M., and terminate at 4 o'clock P.M. of same day.

Sydney—Court House, Darlinghurst.
Parramatta—Court House.
Windsor—Court House.
Penrith—Court House.
Campbelltown—Court House.
Liverpool—Court House.
St. Leonard's—A Booth.

THOMAS BARKER,
Returning Officer.

1262

TO JAMES MACARTHUR, Esq., &c., &c.
CAMDEN PARK.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Electors of the Western Division of the County of Camden, request that you will consent to become a Candidate for the Representation of our Electoral District in the ensuing Legislative Council.

While it is not to be expected that a perfect unanimity should exist amongst us as to the course taken by you with respect to every measure that may have been brought forward during your past Legislative career, still a grateful sense of your exertions for the benefit of the county, but more particularly of your zeal for the general welfare of the colony, and our experience of your ability and attention to your public duties, make us especially desirous to secure your valuable offices in the Council which is now about to be called together.

Pledging ourselves to do our utmost to ensure your return, in the event of your compliance with our wishes,

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants.
[Here follow the signatures.]

Camden Park, 22nd July, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you sincerely for the requisition you have done me the honour to present to me, and of which, you inform me, other copies are in the course of signature, inviting me to become a candidate for the representation of the Western Division of the County of Camden, in the Legislative Council, about to be called together under the new Constitutional Act.

This mark of unabated confidence, together with the flattering terms in which my public conduct is adverted to, and a desire expressed, again to place me in the Council, is especially gratifying, because it assures me, that the motives by which I have been actuated are rightly estimated by the great body of that constituency, whose good opinion I am most anxious to retain. It displays also the extent of your kind feelings, and makes me the more sensible of my deficiency in all but the will to serve you.

As you justly observe, gentlemen, it is not to be expected that a perfect unanimity of sentiment should prevail, as to the course I may have taken, on every occasion; and from the very nature of things, should it be the pleasure of the constituency to elect me, this observation must apply to the future no less than to the past.

Although elected by separate constituencies, each member becomes the representative of the whole colony, and upon all measures brought under consideration in the Council, is bound to pursue that course which in his deliberate and conscientious judgment, he conceives to be most for the general welfare, setting aside personal or local considerations, which might unduly influence his decision. I have hitherto sought, and shall always endeavour, so far as my limited capacity will permit, to maintain this salutary principle, and in subservience to it, to promote the interests of the county to the utmost of my power. But, however anxious a member of Council may be faithfully to discharge his duties to his constituents and the public, expectations must frequently be disappointed, and grounds arise for differences of opinion.

One most important matter on which my views did not coincide with those of many whose opinions I greatly respect—I allude to the proposed admission of exiles, under certain limitations and conditions, or, as it is generally termed, the Transportation Question—has been definitively settled by the Resolutions adopted without a division by the late Council, on the 1st October, 1850. The decision then arrived at, supported as it was by strong demonstrations of popular opinion, with scarcely any public manifestation of an opposite nature, either at the time or since, must, in my opinion, be deemed *final*, and *binding* alike upon the *Colony* and upon the HOME GOVERNMENT. The recent discovery of the Australian Gold Field, an event which could not be foreseen, has, besides, entirely changed the prospects of the colony, and the aspect of the Question. The most strenuous supporter of Transportation in 1850, may, without inconsistency, oppose it now. Under these altered circumstances, to re-agitate the question, could do no possible good, while it would certainly be productive of serious evils.

At a period like the present, the smouldering embers of dissension ought not to be raked up. Every true lover of his country should strive rather to heal differences, and to secure the services of those most conversant with public affairs. Highly important and difficult questions of municipal and general legislation, of fiscal and financial administration, and of general policy, will have to be determined. Questions of such a nature "call for the whole wisdom of the wisest." Shunning the perilous extremes of servile compliances, and wild popularity, our object should be, "to unite circumspection with vigour," and to bring to the support of order and good government, calm deliberation, practised judgment, unswerving loyalty, and a determination to maintain to the utmost the true interests of the colony.

My opinions upon other topics which have hitherto engaged the public attention, have been so often and so recently expressed, that it must be needless to trouble you with a repitition of them. If placed in the honourable but arduous office you design for me, I shall endeavour faithfully to perform its duties.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
JAMES MACARTHUR.

To Charles Throsby, John Oxley, Henry Oxley, George Macleay, George Bransby, Henry Badgery, Esquires; Messrs. Henry Thompson, J. Lakeman, W. S. Mitchell, J. Lorimer, Thomas Brenan, John Marden, P. Keighran, A. G. Morley, C. Loseby, J. Bollard, W. Bollard, W. Buchan, J. Galvin, John Gray, John Waite, and the other Gentlemen signing the Requisition, and to the Electors generally of West Camden. :712

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SYDNEY HAMLETS.

SO many of you have expressed yourselves favourable to my pretensions, that I beg leave to announce myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Election for the Legislative Council.

Gentlemen, the constituency has been most actively canvassed four times. Busy politicians, who assume to themselves the right of regulating all our elections, and who by endeavouring to pledge the electors not infrequently produce that effect, have assured me that I am too late. But, believing that there is a sufficient number of your body, (who feel that the elective franchise is conferred, not as a private right to be used for private purposes, but as a delegated trust, to be exercised conscientiously for the benefit of all, remaining unpledged to decide the election at the hustings, I will put the matter to the test.

The last four months have advanced the prospects of the colony ten years—the next year will advance it twenty more. Such an advance will call forth the developement of new resources, must be attended with corresponding changes in our institutions, and will require all the care, all the energy and the information of men alike familiar with the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and the evils resulting from their want, and practically acquainted with free and liberal institutions at home and elsewhere.

There is no difficulty in predicting what these changes are to be. The gradual substitution, for our present anomalous Legislature, of one based on independent representation, two Houses, a Senate and a Council, and a Government constitutionally competent to decide upon, and responsible for, all measures not strictly Imperial.

Such changes will inevitably involve in their consideration every subject which can affect the colony.

In the discussion of all these matters differences of opinion must arise, but assuredly they may be carried on with more regard to the amenities of social life than has characterised some of the proceedings of our late Legislative Council. It would be my wish to see and to uphold a more dignified tone, for I know not any subject that may not be investigated without resorting to personalities, or any argument not weakened by intemperance.

It seems scarcely necessary to allude to the introduction of exiles; the *possibility* of such an event *has passed away for ever*.

Education shall ever receive my most strenuous support; I believe the more general it is, the more divested of sectarian differences, the more it will conduce to the well-being of the individual, and the welfare of the community; but if I cannot do all the good I wish, I will at least effect all that is in my power, and carry out in its most perfect integrity whatever system is adopted.

Educated in the mother country, my mind formed by the consideration of the sterling character of her institutions, I will support the most close and intimate connexion with Great Britain, and oppose every thing tending to weaken the tie between this colony and the Parent State.

I will afford you an opportunity of ascertaining more precisely my sentiments than an address of this nature can effect.

Such generally are my views; should they, when fully understood, be such as the majority of you approve, if placed in the proud position of your representative, I will always advocate them with zeal and independence, and with the candour and courtesy of a gentleman.

I remain,
Your very faithful and obedient servant,
MERION MORIARTY.

Birch Grove, August 6. 2694

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH-EASTERN BOROUGHS.

GENTLEMEN,—The kind and courteous manner in which I was received by you during my personal canvass demands my earliest and warmest acknowledgments. With very few exceptions I had an interview with every elector, and was gratified to find that the political sentiments contained in the addresses which I had the honour to deliver at Newcastle and Raymond Terrace, were generally approved of.

From the result of my canvass I have no doubt that should my opponent go to the poll I shall be returned by a very large majority, but in order to prevent any accident from over security, I hope all my friends will make arrangements which will enable them to be at the poll early on the day of election.

With grateful thanks for the warm interest which so many of your body have taken in promoting my interests, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES KEMP.

Macquarie-street,
Sydney, August 7th, 1851.

WILKINSON'S and J. and H. Serby's SHEEPSHEARS, for sale by
2270 SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1509026

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF CAMDEN.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour, in announcing myself a candidate for the honour of representing you in the next Legislative Council, to afford that explanation of my opinions on questions of leading interest,—general and local, which you are entitled to require.

On the important subject of Religion, in the only particular in which it comes within the province of our Legislature, viz., as calling for aid from funds raised from colonists of various persuasions,—I approve of the Church Act of Sir Richard Bourke, and am prepared to carry it out in all its integrity, and with the strictest impartiality.

With respect to Education, I prefer the National System, deeming it in every way most suitable for our scattered population, at the same time I would not interfere with schools already established under the Denominational System.

The Transportation question appears to me to be set at rest. But if it should be mooted in any way in Council, I pledge myself to give my most strenuous opposition to the renewal, continuance, or introduction, of the system, under whatever name or form in any part of Australasia.

The reasons which inclined a portion of the colonists towards accepting it in the form offered by the Home Government, appears to me to exist no longer, under the altered circumstances and prospects of the colony,—while overwhelming reasons demanding its total abolition have been superadded to those which a majority of the colonists before thought to preponderate.

I am in favour of a reduction in the minimum price of Crown land to 5s. per acre, and as an encouragement to respectable emigrants of all classes, I am inclined to advocate a remission of an amount of purchase money equivalent to the expense of their passage.

I am prepared to concur in every legitimate effort to obtain for the colonial legislature a more unrestricted disposal of the revenue,—including that arising from the waste lands of the colony.

With respect to the local interests of the district, I regard the improvement of its roads and bridges as of paramount importance. I will do my utmost both to obtain as large a share of assistance from the revenue for this purpose as justice to other parts of the colony will admit, and also to apply it impartially throughout the entire district without unfair preference to any locality.

In conclusion, I have only to add, that I feel peculiarly identified with the interests of my adopted country, and of the district of Illawarra in particular. Possessing a considerable stake in it, gradually acquired and laboriously improved during a residence of nearly twenty-two years, I am intimately acquainted with all the difficulties common to myself and my fellow-settlers, as well as with the means by which they have been or are in progress of being, overcome, in our advance towards comfort and independence. If elected, I will endeavour to use this local experience for the benefit of the district, and its industrious, frugal, and enterprising inhabitants.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY OSBORNE.

Marshall Mount, August 7. 2866

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF MURRAY AND ST. VINCENT.

GENTLEMEN,—Encouraged by the kind assurances of support which I have received from many of you, I beg leave to declare myself a candidate for the representation of the united counties of Murray and St. Vincent, in the new Legislative Council, in consequence of our late respected representative having expressed a wish to withdraw "for a time from that honorable but onerous office."

A flockmaster and a resident landholder, my interests are those of my fellow-colonists. During the last twelve years I have had occasion at public meetings to express my views and opinions frequently. I need not therefore now make *professions* as to my political principles. On one point only, I conceive it my duty to be explicit. If you do me the honour to return me as your representative, I shall enter the Legislative Council a consistent and resolute opponent of the revival of Transportation to New South Wales and the adjacent colonies in any shape or under any name whatsoever.

The great extent of the two counties, and the scattered state of our population will prevent my waiting personally upon the electors; but I shall be happy to meet such of you as can conveniently assemble at the principal polling places, on days to be hereafter appointed, and afford you an opportunity of questioning me as to my views on any subject of colonial importance.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
CHARLES CAMPBELL.

Duntroon, July 29, 1851. 2487

CUMBERLAND ELECTION.

MR. DARVALL will meet the Cumberland Electors at Perry's, Rose Inn, Penrith, at noon, on Friday, the 15th instant. 2899

200 GUINEAS REWARD!!

FOR THE DISCOVERY OF A GOLD FIELD IN THE POLICE DISTRICT OF GOULBURN.

THE above sum having been now for some time offered, and no eligible Gold Field yet discovered, the Committee for carrying out the views of the subscribers now give notice through the Treasurer of the Fund, that the Reward is still open for competition by the DISCOVERY OF GOLD on such a field as may prove in its working profitable to the public.

As there was no limit to the time fixed in the former notice, it is now resolved that the Discovery which shall take the Reward must be made within three months from this date, and be confined exclusively to the Police District of Goulburn.

N. MANDELSON,
Treasurer to the Reward Committee.

Goulburn, August 1. 2426

No. 51-304

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 4th August, 1851.
Thurlow, Mayor.

City of Sydney to wit.

WHEREAS in pursuance of an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "*An Act to provide for the division of the colony of New South Wales, after the separation of the district of Port Phillip therefrom, into Electoral Districts, and for the election of members to serve in the Legislative Council,*" a writ for the election of three members to serve in the said Legislative Council for the Electoral District of Sydney, was received by me on the second day of August instant, in which writ bearing date the 1st day of August instant, under the hand and seal of His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Governor-General of the colony aforesaid, the fifteenth day of September next ensuing is named as the day of nomination for such election; and in the event of the same being contested, the sixteenth day of the said month of September is fixed as the day for taking the poll at the different polling places in the said district:—

Now I, William Thurlow, Esquire, Mayor of the city of Sydney, and Returning Officer for the said Electoral District of Sydney, do in pursuance of the Act above recited, *hereby give notice* that a public meeting of the electors of the Electoral District of Sydney will be holden on the fifteenth day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, *in Macquarie Place*, Bourke Ward, in the said city, for the nomination and election of three members to serve in the Legislative Council for the said Electoral District; but in the event of there being more than three candidates, and a poll being demanded by any of the candidates, or by not less than six electors on behalf of any candidate, that the polling of such election will commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the sixteenth day of the said month of September next at the different polling places, to be hereafter notified, and finally close at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

W. THURLOW, Mayor.

By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor,
JOHN RAE, Town Clerk. 2457

CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.

I, ROBERT FITZGERALD, Esquire, Justice of the Peace for the Territory of New South Wales, having been duly appointed by His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor-General of all her Majesty's Australian Possessions, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, to be Returning Officer of the Electoral District of the Cumberland Boroughs, do hereby give public notice, that the nomination of a member to serve in the Legislative Council of New South Wales, for the said Electoral District, will take place at the Court House, at Windsor, on Wednesday, the 17th day of September next ensuing, at noon.

And I further give notice, that in the event of a Poll being demanded, the Polling will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, the 20th day of the same month, and finally close at 4 o'clock of the same day.

The Polls will be taken at the undermentioned places, viz.:—

Windsor—Court House.
Campbelltown—Court House.
Liverpool—Court House.
Penrith—Court House.

R. FITZGERALD, Returning Officer.

Windsor, August 4. 2769

THE SYDNEY HAMLETS.

MR. T. W. SMART'S COMMITTEE.

Mr. David Jones	Mr. Allan M'Gas
Mr. R. Hill	Mr. E. Sandford
Mr. G. A. Lloyd	Mr. D. Egan
Mr. E. M. Sayers	Mr. George R. Hirst
Mr. H. B. Cotton	Mr. M. E. Murnin
Mr. M. Metcalfe	Mr. Jeremiah Murphy
Mr. A. C. Brown	Mr. Archibald Little
Mr. John Croft	Mr. Samuel H. Smyth
Mr. James Paterson	Mr. George King
Mr. James Entwisle	Mr. Daniel Clarke
Mr. G. L. Robinson	Captain Banks
Mr. G. Hill, J.P.	Mr. John Bryen
Mr. Solomon Levien	Mr. Thomas Jones
Mr. William Carr	Mr. E. H. Pollard
Mr. H. F. O'Donnell	Mr. A. F. Wilshire
Mr. James Booth	Mr. George Marshall
Mr. George Smith	Mr. R. Nairne
Mr. F. Mitchell	Mr. John Hamilton
Mr. W. Morgan	Mr. W. James
Mr. R. Tooth	Dr. Huntley
Mr. C. Caldwell	Mr. A. W. Reynold.
Mr. W. Marshall	Mr. A. Melville
Mr. James Reynolds	Mr. W. Howard
Mr. James Chambers	Mr. Thomas Hopkins
Mr. D. Cooper, Jr., J.P.	Mr. J. K. Heydon
Mr. T. S. Mort	Mr. Geo. Wilkie
Mr. John Fairfax	Mr. H. Fisher (Glenmore)
Mr. Adolphus William Young	Mr. George Head
Mr. William Dwyer	Mr. A. J. Ashdown
Mr. Michael Magill	Mr. William Driscoll
Mr. George Armitage	Mr. Thomas Smidmore
Mr. John Graham	Mr. Emanuel Phillips
Mr. Thomas Woolley	Mr. John Wilson

The above gentlemen meet at 4 o'clock every afternoon, at the Committee Rooms, No. 487, George-street.

The Secretary is in daily attendance.

THOMAS MACCULLOCH,
Secretary.

2286

NOTICE.—The Electoral Lists for the Sydney Hamlets having been revised and completed by the revising magistrates in Petty Sessions assembled at the Police Office, George and York streets, Sydney, this ninth day of August instant, the said sessions were adjourned until Tuesday next, the twelfth day of August, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when the Justices will proceed to the revision of the Electoral List and list of claimants for the County of Cumberland in the Police District of Sydney.

C. H. B. VENOUR,
Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Police Office, Sydney, August 9. 2868

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON,

CAPITAL ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

REDUCED SCALE OF PREMIUMS:—

	Per annum. Per cent. s.	d.
Slated brick or stone buildings detached	5	0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto contiguous	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto to inferior Buildings	10	0
Shingled ditto ditto ditto detached	10	0
Ditto ditto ditto contiguous	12	6
Inferior buildings .....15s. and	17	6

Vessels in harbour with or without warrantry to repair and ships building.

Hazardous risks subject to special arrangement.

Losses by lightning made good.

All losses promptly adjusted in Sydney.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
Agents.

Spring-street, Sydney. 4109

SYDNEY BRANCH.
ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.

THACKER AND CO.,
432 541, George-street.

DR. TOWNSEND'S UNITED STATES SARSAPARILLA.—This may be considered the best general medicine now before the public. As a Purifier of the Blood, in Spring and Summer Complaints, as well as all disorders arising from general derangement of the system, or an infection of the fluids, it has probably no superior. Thus, in Scrofula, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Jaundice, Asthma, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Ulcer Sores, Syphilitic Cases, Salt Rheum, Piles, Costiveness, and all Bowel Complaints, Scald Head, Spinal Complaints, and all diseases arising from the injudicious use of Mercury, General Debility of the whole system, also, Weak, Sour, and Irritable Stomachs, Dyspepsia, &c., it is one of the most remarkable medicines in existence. It will cure the Liver Complaint, Incipient Consumption, and all affections of the Lungs and Liver quicker and more thoroughly than any remedy I know of. It sweeps out the whole train of Coughs, Colds, Asthmatic and Bronchial Affections so completely and easily, that it astonishes and delights any person who uses it. In diseases of Children, and as a general Nursery Medicine, it meets with unqualified success, and saves the lives of thousands. It is particularly applicable to female complaints, hence, its value to married, as well as unmarried ladies in all their peculiar diseases.

In all diseases of the skin, where Blotches, Pimples, Sores, and Acrid Eruptions develope themselves, this Sarsaparilla seems to be a perfect antidote.

This Medicine improves with age, and when a hundred years old will be better than now, and can never sour or spoil. It is an invaluable Fall and Spring medicine, preventing and removing Bilious diseases, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Chills and Fever, and Fevers of all kinds.

On sale, by appointment, at A. FOSS' Wholesale and Retail Drug Establishment, 313, Pitt-street North. 2879

HENRY WOOLLEY, Cabinetmaker, Upholsterer, House Decorator, Painter, Paper-hanger, &c.; Show-room, 419, George-street, opposite Messrs. Campbell and Co's., grocers: manufactories in York-street, adjoining show-room, and Viles'-buildings, Kent-street.

Mr. H. Woolley, late of New Bond-street, London, begs to invite his friends and the public, to inspect a novel stock of French and English decorations, panellings, papers, &c., for the walls of rooms, and choice stock of velvet and silk hangings for windows, or coverings for furniture; some splendid Swiss embroidered muslin and lace curtains and negligées.

Portfolios of designs, for furniture of a room en suite, in the Tudor, Gothic, Louis Quatorze, Renaissance, Greek, or Italian original designs, many of which, full size working drawings of those that have been executed by Mr. W. in England.

Mr. W. has secured the services of an experienced foreman, with some of the best workmen in Sydney, who will be able to execute any order according to designs chosen; shop fittings undertaken, fittings of ship cabins, &c.

Mr. W. will have an agency book for registering furnished or unfurnished houses to be let, without any charge for registering, and the valuation of furniture, fixtures, &c., will be undertaken; rents collected, &c.

WANTED, a good house in neighbourhood of Hunter, Elizabeth or Bligh streets, in vicinity of the domain, with coach house and stabling.

Also, a good house and grounds, within a mile or mile and a half of Sydney, if 8 or 10 acres of land it will be preferred. 2265

BRISBANE WATER Timber Yard, Market Wharf, Sussex-street.—Mr. D. FLOOD, of the late firm of Northwood and Flood, having purchased the entire stock-in-trade from Mr. William Northwood, begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he intends carrying on the business as timber dealer, and hopes by punctuality in executing orders, and strict attention to business, to merit that share of patronage which was so liberally bestowed upon the late firm. 2811

BATHURST GOLD DIGGINGS.

G. WILKIE begs to inform parties proceeding to the Diggings, that he is selling his best Steam-made Pilot Biscuits at thirty shillings per one hundred and twelve pounds in each bag. These Biscuits have established themselves at the Diggings as first-rate for keeping, and entirely free from flint, which is peculiar to hand baked bread. Also, Cabin Biscuits, at 25s. per 112 lbs. The very best quality Biscuit, in tin cannisters, soldered air tight, containing 56 lbs., constantly on hand.

Steam Biscuit Manufactory, George-street.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WYATT AND SON have just received, in addition to their extensive stock, the under-named Goods:—

Spring bar saddle trees, cut backs
Kersey and Prince's cack, of sorts
Saddlers' ironmongery, assorted
Wash leather, enamelled calfskins
Ullathorne's superior grindery
Extra large japanned roans
Morocco roans, lambs' skins
Bookbinders calf and skivers
Curriers' tools, patent
J. Wilson's cook, butchers', and shoe knives
Ropeings, shop twines, various sorts
Fine patent and shoe treads, flax, &c.
Ladies' shoe lasting and gallcons
Men's, women's, and children's lasts
Kent's superior brushware

ALSO,

The usual large stock of all kinds of colonial leather for sale, at the usual low prices.

☞ Next School of Arts, Pitt street.

TO LET, convenient Dry Stores. 2449

J. MARTIN and H. COLMAN (late Peters) beg to inform the public of Sydney that they have Carts and Drays for the removal of all kinds of Furniture; and all sorts of Draywork; ashes and night soil removed on the shortest notice and lowest terms. N.B.—Orders punctually attended to.

No. 97, Pitt-street South. 2445

GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO., DRAPERS, &c., 253, PITT-STREET, Beg to inform the public that they have just received, ex Douglas and Dudbrook, an exceeding choice lot of new Goods, suitable for spring costume. 2923

GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO. beg to notify that they have just opened a large lot of new Spring Silks, consisting of Stripes, Brocades, and Glacés, commencing at 2s. 4½d. per yard.

2924 253, Pitt-street.

GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO. have now ready for inspection, a magnificent display of Long and Square Barege Shawls.

2925 253, Pitt-street.

GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO. respectfully inform their customers that they have this day opened a large lot of plain French Delaines, in every colour.

2926 253, Pitt-street.

GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO. have much pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have just opened a very choice selection of Self-coloured French Bareges, at 20d. per yard.

2927 253, Pitt-street.

GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO. have now ready for inspection, an elegant assortment of French and Coventry Bonnet Ribbons, which will be sold decidedly cheap.

2928 253, Pitt-street.

GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO. have just received their usual Spring Shipment of Ladies' White Cotton Hose, of the very best makes, commencing at 6s. 6d. per dozen.

2929 253, Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING—

Essence lemon
Oil peppermint
Sarsaparilla
Senna
Epsom salts
Carbonate soda
Alum
Quicksilver
Gum arabic, E. I.
Cassia
Balsam copaiba
Chests Florence oil
Campeachy logwood
Green copperas
Brown and white Windsor soap
Liquorice, "Solazzi"
Lozenges (magnesia, fruit, ipecacuanha, &c.)
Dolichos
Barcelona nuts
Soft shell almonds

L. AND S. SPYER, Spring-street.

August 4. 2507

IMPORTED SAXON MERINO RAMS.

ON SALE, twenty very superior animals, from the flocks of Baron Parish, near Mecklenburg. Apply to

KIRCHNER AND CO.,
0816 George-street North.

PRIME SALT BEEF.—The undersigned has just received 172 tierces prime Salt Beef, from Portland Bay, which will be sold in any quantities.

HENRY MOORE.

Miller's Point, July 3. 235

TO WINE GROWERS.

THE undersigned are prepared to enter into arrangements with parties desirous of obtaining Vinedressers, Wine Coopers, &c., from Germany, and would undertake to procure, engage, and have conveyed hither, skilled labourers of the above description, free of all expense to the employers.

Immediate application is requested to

KIRCHNER AND CO.,
4843 George-street North.

FOR SALE, Macquarie House, and Allotments adjoining, in Macquarie-place and Bridge-street. Apply at the BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

March 10. 5060

TO LET, a Commodious Store, situate in Pitt-street. Apply to SMITH, CHOWN, AND CO., George-street. 1562

REMOVAL.—L. and S. Spyer have removed their offices and stores to the premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Walker, Spring-street.

Sydney, August 2. 2351

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ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

GOULBURN CIRCUIT COURT.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7.

BEFORE Mr. Justice DICKINSON and a Common Jury.

Joseph Woodfield, late of the Boro Inn, labourer, was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Hartneady, at Boro aforesaid, on the 29th day of April last, by striking, kicking, and beating him the said Thomas Hartneady in and upon the head, breast, stomach, and sides, as well as by casting and throwing him the said Thomas Hartneady upon the ground, thereby inflicting divers mortal wounds, bruises, and contusions, of which the said Thomas Hartneady then and there instantly died.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty; and was defended by Mr. Purefoy. Attorney—Mr. Walsh.

From the evidence for the prosecution in this case, it appeared that the deceased was a free emigrant, but recently arrived in the colony, and in the employment of the prisoner at the time he met with his death. On the day mentioned in the indictment, it appeared that there was a drinking party at the Boro Inn, which was kept by the prisoner Woodfield; and that the deceased, who had retired rather early to bed, was sent for by the prisoner's wife to join the party that were drinking, but deceased refused; a second message was then sent to him to come out, and he got up and joined the party. Shortly after deceased asked the prisoner if he had said that he (deceased) wanted to take the black man's money: prisoner denied that he had said so, on which the deceased replied "If I thought you had I would smash your face," on which prisoner and deceased immediately went out and fought for four or five minutes, when they were separated by a shepherd named Atkinson, who went between them and said "Come, don't be fools, that will do;" deceased, however, immediately ran to a heap of wood, picked up a billet about four or five feet long and four inches thick, and struck the prisoner across the left temple, cutting the flesh and causing effusion of blood: deceased and prisoner then commenced fighting again, and both fell; during the struggle prisoner kicked the deceased about the chest and sides, and struck him in the neck with his fist; after a short struggle prisoner returned to his house, and finding that the deceased did not come in, asked the shepherd Atkinson to come with him to assist Tom into the house; that he was very sorry for what had occurred, and was afraid that deceased would leave him in the morning; the prisoner, assisted by the shepherd, then carried the deceased into the house; he appeared quite insensible, and never spoke afterwards. An inquest was held on the body the following day, and from a *post mortem* examination made by Dr. Gerard, it was ascertained that death was caused by congestion of the brain, induced by violence and severe blows inflicted on the head and neck of the deceased.

The case for the Crown having closed, Mr. PUREFOY addressed the Jury at some length, contending that the quarrel, in which deceased lost his life was sought for and brought on by himself: that the original quarrel, from which they were separated by the witness Thomas Atkinson was at an end, when the deceased again renewed it by taking a piece of wood from the heap, and striking the prisoner across the temple, and drawing blood, and that the prisoner was then justified in resisting the attack made upon him, and even killing his assailant, if he had reasonable and probable cause to believe his life in danger.

Two witnesses were called, who gave the prisoner an excellent character. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL briefly replied, when his HONOR, having carefully summed up the evidence, the Jury retired for about twenty minutes, and returned to Court with a verdict of not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter.

Sentence, two years' imprisonment in Goulburn Gaol.

John Drummy, late of Cooma, in the colony of New South Wales, labourer, was indicted for that he, on the 20th of June last, at Cooma aforesaid, two blankets of the value of 10s. each, of the goods and chattels of James Kerman, feloniously did steal, take, and carry away.

The prisoner was undefended.

From the evidence of the witnesses for the Crown, it appeared that the prisoner Drummy was in the habit of calling and sometimes staying a few days at the house of prosecutor, James Kerman, a publican, residing at Cooma. From certain information given to Mr. Kerman, he searched one of his bed-rooms on the 21st of June last, (to which the prisoner might have access), and missed a pair of blankets, immediately gave information to chief constable Worsley, who went in pursuit and apprehended the prisoner about 30 miles from Cooma, having in his possession a pair of blankets, which Mr. Kerman swore belonged to him. This was the case for the Crown.

The prisoner in his defence stated that Mr. Kerman was mistaken as to the blankets, that they were his own property, and that he purchased them a considerable time back, but that the witness who could prove the purchase had gone to the diggings, and he was unable to produce him.

The Jury, without leaving the box, found the prisoner guilty. Sentence, three years' hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony.

Thomas Johnston, late of Goulburn, labourer, was indicted for that he, on the 4th of July, 1851, feloniously and burglariously did break and enter a certain building within the courtilage of one William Sowerby, with intent to steal the goods and chattels of him the said William Sowerby; and from the said building feloniously and burglariously did then and there steal, take, and carry away 300 lbs. weight of flour, value £5; 300 lbs. weight of pork, value £5; and 3 bags, of the value of 3s.; against the form of the statute, &c., &c., and against the peace, &c. From the evidence in this case it appeared that about the beginning of July last, a fat pig had been slaughtered at Mr. Sowerby's, and secured in a building in the yard, at the parsonage, used as a storehouse for such purposes. On the morning of the 5th of July, Mr. Sowerby discovered that the window of the storehouse had been wrenched off its hinges, the bolt forced back, and the fat pig gone. Information of the robbery was given without delay to Mr. M'Alister, chief constable at Goulburn, who, in a few days afterwards, went to the house of prisoner Johnston (who resides about two miles from Mr. Sowerby's), and on searching the premises found a quantity of fresh pork, cut up in pieces of 4lbs. and 6lbs. each, also a quantity of flour, and three flour bags; the bags were fully identified by William Batt, Mr. Sowerby's store-keeper; but the pork and flour could not be identified; prisoner told the chief constable that the property found was all his own, and that he earned it hard by his own honest labour. The strongest features in the evidence against the prisoner were, that the witness William Batt traced footsteps (the morning of the robbery) in the direction of the prisoner's house, and also saw the marks of flour and salt strewed on the ground in the same direction; besides these suspicious circumstances, a black mask (sufficiently large to cover the face) with two holes cut for the eyes, also, a large pistol loaded with ball, and some gunpowder, were found by the chief constable, M'Alister, in the prisoner's bed-room, the loaded pistol being concealed in a pillow in the same room.

The prisoner being called upon for his defence, stated that he knew nothing whatever about the robbery; that he was known to be a hard working, industrious man; and that as to the mask and pistol he never saw them before, and knew nothing about them. His HONOR summed up the evidence, carefully pointing out to the Jury the portions of the evidence which raised a presumption of guilt against the prisoner, and telling them that if upon the whole they entertained a fair and reasonable doubt, the prisoner would be entitled to an acquittal, but if no such doubt existed the Crown would be entitled to a verdict against the prisoner.

The Jury retired, and after a deliberation of twenty minutes returned to Court with a verdict of guilty.

Sentence, four years' hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony.

FRIDAY.

James Johnston and Charles Brown, late of Berrima, labourers, were indicted for that they on the 10th of February last, at Balangla, in colony aforesaid, two oxen, of the value of £5, of the goods and chattles of one Benjamin Carter, then and there being found, feloniously did steal, take, and drive away.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty. Johnston was defended by Mr. Purefoy; attorney, Mr. Walsh.

This was an ordinary case of cattle stealing; it appeared from the eivdence for the Crown that about the 8th or 9th of February last, a bullock was missed from the run of the prosecutor, Benjamin Carter, near the Wollondilly; that in consequence of certain information, Mr. Carter obtained a search warrant and proceeded to the prisoner's house, accompanied by the Chief Constable of Berrima, Mr. Freer, on the 10th of last February, and on searching the premises, they found a hide in a cask of pickle (not concealed in any way) which Mr. Carter identified as the hide of his missing bullock; the prisoner Johnston was not at home at the time, but on the following morning went into Berrima and gave himself up; the next day the prisoner Brown was apprehended, at Piercy Flats, near the Cross Roads, when he informed the Chief Constable that he had exchanged ten head of cattle with the prisoner Johnston a day or two before, for two horses, and one of these was a bullock exactly answering the description of Mr. Carter's, the only difference being in the brand C B and not B C, and receipts for this exchange were produced by Brown.

This was the case for the Crown.

When His HONOR observed that it amounted to nothing more than a case of suspicion, and therefore recommended the Jury, if they took the same view of the case, to acquit both the prisoners.

Verdict—Not guilty. The prisoners were then discharged.

Joseph Battison Eston, late of Goulburn, labourer, was indicted for that he, on the 2nd day of June last, with force and arms at Veteran Flats, in the colony aforesaid, eight half-crowns, twenty shillings, forty sixpences, eighty three-penny bits, one bridle of the value of £5, one pistol, of the value of ten shillings, two ounces of gunpowder, of the property, goods, and chattles of one Martin Kellick, and two shirts, of the value of 4s., one pair of trousers of the value of 10s., and two figs of tobacco, of the value of 1s., of the property, goods, and chattles of one John Cavenagh, in the dwelling house of the said Martin Kellick, there situate, being found, did then and there feloniously steal, take, and carry away. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and was undefended.

From the evidence in this case it appeared that on the evening of the 2nd of June last, between the hours of seven and eight in the evening, two men entered the house of the prosecutor Martin Kellick, both armed with pistols, and having their faces covered with black crape; they immediately ordered Kellick and his servant man, John Cavenagh, to turn their faces towards the wall, and then tied Cavanah's hands behind his back; the prisoner at the bar then took up a bunch of keys from the table, and ordered Mrs. Kellick to light a candle, which he took with him into the room and opened the drawers, from which he took the money and other property mentioned in the information. Mrs. Kellick being sworn and examined, proved the circumstances under which the robbery was committed, and also positively swore to the identity of the prisoner Easton, and particularly from the fact of the thumb of the right hand being one joint shorter than that of the left.

In his defence the prisoner stated that he was in his master's hut the whole night of the 2nd of June, and never saw any of the witnesses before who swore against him. Prisoner then called three witnesses to prove his alibi, but none of them appeared.

His HONOR briefly summed up, when the Jury retired for half an hour, and on returning into Court found a verdict of guilty. Sentence, ten years' hard labour on the roads.

John Gilligan, late of Braidwood, in the colony of New South Wales, labourer, was indicted for that he, with force and arms, at Braidwood aforesaid, on the 24th of May, in the year 1847, in and upon one Leonard Shepherd, feloniously and violently did make an assault, and from the person and against the will of the said Leonard Shepherd, feloniously and violently did take ten cases of the value of 20s. each, ten boxes of the value of 20s. each, ten coats of the value of £5, ten pairs trousers of the value of £5, 100 yards of print of the value of £5, ten pairs blankets of the value of £5, ten bottles of gin of the value of £5, of the goods and chattels of one Henry Farmer, he the said John Gilligan being then and there armed with a certain offensive weapon, to wit a pistol.

Mr. PUREFOY appeared for the prisoner; attorney, Mr. C. H. Walsh.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that in consequence of the absense of two material witnesses he was unable to proceed with the trial, and that as the prisoner had only surrendered himself on the 12th April last, he was not entitled to bail, this being the first Circuit Court since his committal.

Mr. PUREFOY urged upon the Court that it would be a hardship to refuse the prisoner bail, after he had surrendered, and was now prepared to take his trial; besides which it appeared very improbable that the prisoner could be convicted at any time, as the Attorney-General stated no grounds to show that the necessary witnesses would be forthcoming at the next Circuit Court.

His HONOR refused the application for bail—and the prisoner was remanded to his former custody.

James Sinclair, late of Goulburn, labourer, was indicted for a common assault upon one James Reilly, a sheriff's officer, at Goulburn, on the 9th day of January last.

The defendant pleaded not guilty, and conducted his own defence.

It appeared from the evidence of the witnesses, Carter and Reilly, that an execution had been issued against the defendant, to levy the sum of £71 12s. 10d., and that on the day named in the information the prosecutor Reilly (accompanied by Carter, the other officer) went to the residence of the defendant, who was at the time engaged writing in his office. On Reilly producing the Sheriff's warrant, the defendant Sinclair then said that Reilly ought not to have come there to annoy himself and family, but to have gone to the office at the mill, where he would at once have paid the amount. Reilly then said, it would save much trouble if defendant would then pay the amount of the writ, on which the defendant seized a gun, and presented it at Reilly, threatening to shoot him, unless he immediately left the house. Reilly immediately went away and lodged an information for the assault.

The defendant called two witnesses to prove that that the prosecutor Reilly had presented his pistol at him before he took down the gun, and that he only used it in self-defence.

The Jury retired for about twenty minutes, and brought in a verdict of not guilty, when the defendant was discharged.

REGINA v. DODD.

Michael Dodd, late of Wheoo, in the colony of New South Wales, was indicted for that he, on the first of April last, at the Fish River, in the colony aforesaid, two cows, of the value of 40s. each, and two heifers, of the value of 40s. each, of the goods and chattels of one John Grogan, then and there being found, feloniously did steal, take, and drive away.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Purefoy; attorney, Mr. C. H. Walsh.

It appeared from the evidence in this cases that in the month of April, 1849, the prosecutor Grogan made an exchange with the prisoner of some cattle, giving him a horse for seven head, viz.:—four cows and three bullocks; that the cattle so exchanged were driven into a paddock at Dodd's, and transferred to the prosecutor Grogan, who allowed them to run with prisoner's cattle until April last, when he found that some of them (four head) had been sold to a Mr. Maurice, near Yass, by the prisoner Dodd, on which he went to prisoner and asked him why he had sold his cattle? to which prisoner replied that he would give others in lieu of; then with this Grogan would not be satisfied, and in some time afterwards he went to Mr. Oakes, a magistrate, and lodged an information against the prisoner for cattle stealing, on which a warrant issued, and the prisoner was apprehended, and committed for trial.

Mr. PUREFOY addressed the Jury for the defence, contending, first, that there was no deportation, as the cattle were left by Grogan in the prisoner's possession; and secondly, that there was a failure of proof as to the cattle sold by the prisoner to Maurice being any of those which Grogan procured in exchange from the prisoner.

The Jury retired for a quarter of an hour, and then returned into Court with a verdict of guilty. Sentence, two years' imprisonment with hard labour in Goulburn Gool.

ENGLISH NEWS.

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Times, April 24.)

Wednesday Evening.

CONSOLS opened this morning at their old quotation of 97¼ to ⅜, but they subsequently experienced a decline, and having touched 97⅛, they closed at 97⅛ to ¼. For the account the only price marked was 97⅛, at which there were sellers at the termination of business. Bank Stock left off 211 to 212; Reduced, 96⅝ to ½; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 97⅞ to 98; Long Annuities, 7⅞; India Stock, 260 to 263; and Exchequer-bills, 54s. to 57s. premium.

In foreign stocks there was no alteration of the slightest importance. The bargains comprised Chilian Three per Cents., at 64; Danish Five per Cents., 102; Mexican 35⅛ ⅜; Peruvian Deferred, 39½ ⅝; Portuguese Converted, 34½; ditto Four per Cents., 33½ and 33 for money, and 33 to ½ for the account; Russian Five per Cents., 112; and the Three per Cents., 99⅝ ½; Spanish Five per Cents., 19⅝; Passive, 5⅝; and the Three per Cents., 39⅝; Venezuela, 33; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 94⅞ ⅞; and Dutch Four per Cents., 90⅛.

The corn-market was very dull this morning at former prices

The mercantile letters from the continent continue to denote an inanimate condition of general business, similar to that which prevails here. This is particularly the case as regards Paris, whence, however, the quotation of the rate of exchange is again very firm. According to a telegraphic despatch received in that capital yesterday from Madrid, the insurrection in Portugal had entirely failed, and General Saldanha had fled into Spain.

Since the 15th instant the Paris mail leaves that capital at 7·30 instead of 8 p.m., and arrives at Calais at 2·10 a.m. An extra mail train from Dover has been started at 5·20 a.m., reaching London at 7·30; and the result is that the desired object of having the French mail here in time for the first delivery, and morning's mail to the provinces, has been effected. Meanwhile the relative position of the two routs by Boulogne and Calais remains unchanged; and the same train which arrives at Calais at 10 minutes past 2 in the morning, reaches Boulogne at 20 minutes to 1. On each road the number and speed of the trains have been increased, with a view to the accommodation of an extended traffic, and it is said the approaching season will certainly witness facilities for the journey between London and Paris, which would have been scarcely credited even a short time back.

The Committee of Spanish America Bondholders have furnished a translation of the message to Congress of the new President of Venezuela, J. G. Monagas, on the subject of the debt of that republic. He states the claims of the foreign creditors to be among the points calling for particular attention, and considers it essential, in undertaking its immediate arrangement, that a proper representative should be accredited. The position of the country in other respects as regards foreign Powers is also described as requiring a step of this nature, in order to restore and maintain the relations which she ought to cultivate, and for the purpose, therefore, of appointing one or two legations to Europe he asks a credit of 25,000 dollars. The entire tone of the message indicates a sense of the injury which Venezuela has experienced by her suspension of dividends, as well as by the infamous insolvent law of March, 1849, which rendered impracticable the collection of debts by foreign houses, and drew forth a notification from Lord Palmerston that he would hold the Government responsible for any losses our merchants might sustain. The message was accompanied likewise by a decree establishing stringent regulations as to the appropriation of Customs' revenues and the gradual *pro rata* discharge of certain floating liabilities both on home and foreign account.

Advices from Hayti, viâ the United States, to the 17th of March, represent that in consequence of the alleged discovery of a conspiracy several persons had been arrested and condemned to death by court-martial, the late Chief Justice and one of the three Cabinet Ministers being among the number. These proceedings, however, had been annulled, and a new trial ordered, the result of which had not yet transpired. The parties are blacks, and their object, it is said, was to destroy the whites and mulattoes. It is added that the efforts of the United States, England, and France, to bring about a pacific understanding between the Emperor Soulouque and the Dominicans had not thus far been attended with much success, but the Legislature were to assemble on the 25th to consider the offer of mediation. The market for provisions was favourable, and the price of coffee was well sustained, owing to anticipations of a crop below the average.

At a late meeting, held in Edinburgh, to consider the means of alleviating Highland destitution, the Rev. Mr. George stated, to show the importance of the Highlands, that Skye had furnished since the Peninsular War no fewer than twenty-one lieutenant-generals and major-generals, forty-eight lieutenant-colonels, 600 majors, captains, and subalterns, 10,000 foot soldiers, 120 pipers, four governors of British colonies, one governor-general, one adjutant-general, one chief baron of England, and one judge of the Court of Session.

In consequence of the misapprehension that has existed respecting the Queen's visit in state on the opening day of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, we have made inquiries, and are enabled to state that her Majesty's gracious consent to inaugurate the opening of the Exhibition by her presence will not have the effect of excluding any single person, who was previously considered to be entitled to admission to the interior of the building. The holders of season tickets will certainly be admitted, according to the terms upon which they have purchased their right; and we have further the satisfaction to add, that it is probable the right of admission will be extended to exhibitors, who will value the privilege all the more for the advantage and pleasure of being allowed to join in the universal tribute of affection to our beloved Sovereign and her illustrious Consort, to whom this great and beneficial experiment is so largely indebted.—*Observer, April 20.*

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.—Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton, the eminent brewers, have placed at the disposal of the committee of the Church Extension Fund the munificent sum of £1000 towards the erection and endowing of the church of St. Thomas, at Lambeth; Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart., M.P., has given £500 additional, and Robert Hanbury, Esq., £500 additional for the same purpose. Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, the brewers, have given the sum of £1000 towards the Southwark fund for building churches and chapels. Lord R. Grosvenor has given £2000 for the erection of a church at Norwood. The Archbishop of Canterbury £3000 towards a church and schools at Croydon; the bishop of London £3000 towards new churches in the Metropolis; Charles Freake, Esq., of Brompton, £5000 towards the erection of a new church in Onslow-square, Brompton; the Reverend John Fletcher has given £1000 towards a new church at Paddington. C. J. Bevan, Esq., the banker, £1000; Sir W. R. Farquhar, £1000; R. C. L. Bevan, £500; B. Shaw, Esq. £500; John Deancon, Esq., £500; J. Labouchere, £500, towards St. Andrew's Church, Lambeth. The Solicitor-General has given £1000 towards a church in Palmer's Village, Westminster. Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., has given £1000 towards St. Thomas' Church, Lambeth. "A Friend," per the bishop of London, has given £5000 towards new churches to be erected in the metropolis. "A Friend" of the incumbent has given £5666 for a new church in Loughborough-road, Denmark-hill. The Rev. C. Kemble has given £1200 towards a new church at Stockwell. Henry Vallance, Esq., has given £1000 towards a new church in Kensington. William Cotton, Esq., has given £500 towards new churches in the metropolis. The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury have given £500 towards a new church in Newington. Edward Wigan, Esq., £500; and C. B. Young, Esq., £500 towards a new church in St. Matthew's district, Denmark-hill.

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STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.

(*From the Liverpool Albion, March* 31.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the anticipations we expressed, a few weeks ago, that the negotiations so long pending with the Government respecting steam communication with the Australian Colonies would be speedily concluded, it will be seen by the debate on Lord Jocelyn's motion, in the House of Commons, on Thursday night, that the whole question has been referred, in connexion with the Indian packet-service, to a select committee. This proceeding has come upon us the more unexpectedly as the authority upon which we founded our announcement was derived from the most unquestionable source; and we have good reason to know, that the matters had so far approximated to a definite conclusion, that the inquiry from Downing-street was, "How soon can you put a steamer on?" Now, so far back as the year 1848, Earl Grey wrote to Sir Charles Fitz Roy, directing that the sum of £6000, voted by the Legislative Council, should at once be paid into the Treasury, as steamers were about to start. Various rumours and conjectures are afloat as to the influences which have produced this sudden change in the determination of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The member for North Staffordshire would impute it to a fear of further collision with the East India Company respecting the surrender of the Suez and Bombay line at a time when Parliamentary votes must be propitiated; whilst knowing ones in the city hint, that the reference of the subject to a committee is but an expedient to facilitate the objects of the New Eastern Steam Association, which is known to be espoused, in opposition to Peninsular and Oriental Company, by the "Austrian Lloyds" and the India-house, and whose most active functionary has risen from the ashes of a defunct company and been installed in office, not only from his former experience, but the influence which he is said to possess through a relative in the Colonial Office. Indeed, if we were to judge of the extent of that influence by the family's coquetry with a secretary of the Treasury which took place in the lobby of the house, we are informed, on Thursday night, we should be inclined to say that the adoption of the proposals of the New Eastern Association may already be considered as a *res judicata*, and that the ordeal of a committee, as far as its interests are concerned, must be mere matter of form. We have heard it further stated, in a quarter upon which strict reliance ought to be placed, that there is at this moment an offer before the Government from the East India Company to carry on the packet service to Australia by their Bombay steam navy until the Government have determined upon the proposals of private companies; and there are not a few who attribute this offer from Leadenhall-street as originating in a desire to fill up the gap until the New Eastern Associations have funds, vessels, and appliances ready to carry out the service.

Taken as a whole, Lord Jocelyn's committee may be considered as pretty fairly constituted; but it behoves all who are interested in the Australian colonies, and who desire that accelerated intercourse with them should no longer be postponed to suit the views of particular companies, to watch vigilantly the proceedings, and protect themselves and the public from the exercise of undue influence, whether emanating from Downing-street or elsewhere.

A new project for a continuance of the line of screw steamers, already commenced to the Cape of Good Hope, by a branch to Sydney, has been lately mooted, and from the manner in which it has been taken up there are great hopes of its success, which will in no degree militate against the success of any other; quite the contrary.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

(*From the Gazette of Fashion for April.*)

GENTLEMEN'S MORNING DRESS STYLE.

COATS.—Frock-coats have now resumed their former place as the fashionable garment for morning dress, to the exclusion of the variety of forms of lounge or loose jackets, which, for a time, have superseded them.

The frock is better also than the evening or dress coat, as when buttoned up it protects that valuable part of a man, the chest, and also is a complete garment. The triangular opening in front of the coat and vest is an absurdity, as it leaves unprotected from cold and wet the part most requiring it, while pictorially, the regularly defined patch of white seen through it is always offensive. The only merit of the exposure of the linen worn under man's dress is that it has contributed to cleanliness, which belongs to morals rather than aesthetics.

The modern dress-coat is evidently derived from the frock, or something like it, by turning back the skirts. The remains of this process may be seen in the buttons, which, without serving any useful purpose, continue to decorate the coat skirts in many military uniforms and liveries, and still adhere to the skirts of an ordinary dress-coat; but may be more distinctly traced in the well-known portraits of Charles XII. of Sweden, in which the white facing is seen buttoned back upon the blue cloth which forms the outside of the coat skirts.

The dress-coat is certainly the most undesirable of the two, either for utility or appearance, and so thought George IV., who in his latter days carried his aversion so far as to banish it entirely from his back and presence; for a time during which the King and the persons immediately about him wore a frock-coat; but the public did not follow the Royal lead, and the swallow-tails still flutter behind the wearer of an evening coat.

VESTS.—Waistcoats do not call for much reprobation, except in the matter of the already white triangles, in which they are in company with the coats; but a good long waistcoat buttoned up to the throat is a very useful and unexceptionable piece of attire. A few years ago people wore them in shades of colour, and all kinds of stuffs, silks, and velvet. Now, however, black is your only wear, with an occasional license to assume the white vest. For dress figured silks, embroidered quiltings, and cassimeres, are the most prevailing materials.

TROUSERS are so sensible and convenient a form of attire that little can be said against them; it is a form of covering for the legs well fitted for the inhabitants of a cold and variable climate, and hardly differs from what may be seen on the figures of the Gauls on Trajan's Column, and other monuments of antiquity. In practical convenience they far surpass their shorter rivals, which require continuation by stockings to complete the purpose of clothing the leg. Buttons at the knee are a great nuisance, and probably chiefly contributed to the melancholy determination of a certain gentleman in the last century, who found his existence insupportable, and put an end to it with his own hand. "Life," he said, "was made up of nothing but buttoning and unbuttoning;" and so he shot himself one morning in his dressing-gown and slippers, before the intolerable burthen of the day commenced. Trowsers are not worn loose, and from the character of the fashionable patterns, they are for morning wear nearly straight down the legs.

Dress trousers are worn moderately close to the leg and body.

Pantaloons, once so fashionable for full dress, is being revived at the court balls. To a gentleman possessing a well-made leg, this garment is a becoming costume for dress.

COURT DRESS.—This style of dress, which is the only costume in which a private gentleman—not holding any official appointment to which a distinctive uniform is attached—is permitted to appear at Her Majesty's drawing rooms, levees, at the official dinners of the Cabinet Ministers, or at the ceremonial dinners given during the Parliamentary season by the Speaker of the House of Commons, we shall give a description of for the benefit of our numerous readers, many of whom, attracted by the wonder of modern wonders, will leave their seats and country mansions for the great metropolis, who are not accustomed to make a periodical residence in town, and who during their stay may be pleased to avail themselves of the opportunity to become participators in the pageant of the Court by their presence on the occasions we have alluded to.

The coat is made of claret cloth, with a stand-up collar, pointed flaps, and cuffs, and lined with white satin, with buttons of a large size of richly cut steel.

Brussels lace ruffles are sewn inside the bottom of the cuff.

A black silk bag wig is attached to the top of the back of the collar.

The waistcoat is made of white corded silk, the edges and flaps embroidered in coloured silk and spangles, or of cloth the same colour as the coat, lined with white silk.

Breeches are made of claret cloth, steel buttons, and buckle.

The cocket-hat is covered with black silk, and ornamented with a steel loop, and a black cockade.

It is usual to wear the sword in a frog belt, instead of one with slings.

Cut steel buckles are worn in the shoes.

For gentlemen connected with the law the whole suit is composed of black cloth. The sword is also black, as are the buckles and buttons, with linings.

Clergymen wear all black and weepers on the cuffs, instead of ruffles; also a three cornered hat; the sword is dispensed with.

DISMISSAL OF ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S CHAPLAINS.

IN the *Morning Advertiser* we stated that her Majesty had dismissed one of the Royal Chaplains, in consequence of certain representations made by the honorable and reverend gentleman relative to the practices of the Court. It appears that the chaplain undertook, in addition, the somewhat unpleasant task of lecturing his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the subject of the proposed great exhibition. The following letter was the first the honorable and reverend Arthur Perceval (brother to the Earl of Egmont) addressed to the Prince:—

SIR,—May it please your Royal Highness to allow me to address you on a subject deeply concerning, in my mind, the welfare of her Majesty and of her children, and of the nation, connected with a project of which your Royal Highness has the credit of being the chief promoter. I allude to the proposed Exhibition of 1851.

As far as yet appears, the sole object of that Exhibition is to set forth the skill and ingenuity, the arts and sciences, the intelligence and power of man: to connect all this with the glory of Him who made him, or in any way to hallow or consecrate such a manifestation of man by taking care as openly to "give to the Lord the honour due unto His name," does not appear to have crossed the imagination, or entered into the contemplation of the promoters of the undertaking. Yet, if the Exhibition shall be set out and carried through with this apparent disregard of things sacred and of the Supreme, its resemblance to Nebuchadnezzar's pride and Belshazzar's feast will be too striking not to cause reasonable uneasiness to those who believe the Scriptures, who fear God, who love their country, and desire the preservation and well-being of that gracious person who has been called to preside over its councils.

To entertain such a fear, and not to seek to remove the cause of it, would be no manifest a dereliction of duty, especially in one holding the position towards the Queen and the nation which it is my lot to do, that, whether what I say shall find response in your Royal Highness's heart or not, I feel sure that you will not consider apology to be due for this communication, there being no one else to whom I conceive it could be made with more or equal propriety. I will only add, that while I should have considered this communication premature, if not vexatious, were I unprepared to suggest means for removing the cause for apprehension above stated. In the event of that apprehension appearing reasonable to your Royal Highness and others, to tender such a suggestion without your Royal Highness's previous sanction or request, would seem to me to savour a presumption for which it would not be easy to offer legitimate excuse. I have the honour to be, sir, your Royal Highness's obedient, faithful, and humble servant,

ARTHUR PERCEVAL,
Chaplain to Her Majesty the Queen.

This letter was not acknowledged, and some time afterwards the honorable and reverend gentleman sent the following:—

TO THE ACQUERY IN WAITING.

SIR,—As a letter of mine addressed to his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, on the subject of the Great Exhibition, has not been acknowledged, I request to be informed whether that letter was placed in the hands of His Royal Highness. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR PERCEVAL.

No direct answer was returned to this note, but it was intimated to Mr. Perceval that he had her Majesty's permission to retire from the office he held as one of the royal chaplains; and the honorable and reverend gentleman accordingly tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

On the subject under consideration Mr. Perceval has printed, for private consideration amongst the principal members of the high church party, the following remarks:—

Such is the regard now paid to religion, to religious remonstrances and suggestions, and to the ministers of religion in the high places of Britain. Had his Royal Highness condescended to acknowledge my communication, and to invite suggestion, the plan which I was prepared to communicate was—That the opening of that exhibition should be by a day of national humiliation and deprecation of the wrath of God, which to no impartial bystander will seem an unreasonable or uncalled-for suggestion, seeing that the first ecclesiastical act of her Majesty's reign was the bill of pains and penalties against the clergy (1 Vic., c. 20), to deter them from fulfilling their ordination vows in preserving sacred the rites of matrimony; and the last movement, *quoad religionem*, which marked her Majesty's reign in 1850, has been founding in Ireland, the *terra sancta* of Europe (whose hallowed associations supersede those of any other country out of Palestine), an university without any provision for Christian instruction therein; while throughout the whole of her reign, to the religion as by law established, frowns, oppressions, suspensions of constitutional liberties, and every vexation, internal as well as external, have been awarded; while favour, and patronage, and encouragement, have been reserved for the Jew, the Jesuit, and the infidel—to the second of these to such an extent, that the imperial crown of Britain has been, by her Majesty's ministers (*e. g.*, Earl of Clarendon's letter to Archbishop Murray) placed as submissively, in effect, at the foot of the Pope, as it was, in very deed, placed at the foot of the Pope's legate, by the Sovereign in person, in the reign of King John; and with a like result, the Papal foot has spurned both the officers and their offering.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE following is an accurate list of the officers charged with the multifarious duties and responsibility of the vast undertaking:—

When the Commissioners are not sitting, the superintendence of all important subjects comes before H.R.H. Prince Albert; Earl Granville, as Chairman of the Finance Committee; and Mr. Cubitt, as Chairman of the Building Committee. Mr. E. A. Bowring is the Acting Secretary for the Commissioners.

The acting members of the Executive Committees are Colonel Reid, Henry Cole, Esq., and Charles Wentworth Dilke, Esq. In the particular division of duties, we believe that Colonel Reid and Mr. Dilke have the control of the Building, general superintendence of the police, charge of the correspondence, &c., whilst Mr. Cole takes the department of space and arrangement.

The departments in connexion with the above duties are entrusted to—

Mr. Owen Jones, the general decoration of the Building, &c.

Mr. M. D. Wyatt, the examination of the bills for the Building, and preparation of plans for any alterations required.

Mr. Frank Duncombe acts as the Secretary for General Correspondence.

Lieutenant Crossman has charge of the Correspondence respecting Space and the extension of Time, &c.

Mr. R. G. Wylde acts as Secretary in connexion with Foreign Commissioners.

Captain Gibb and Lieutenant Stopford have charge of the admittance of Exhibitors and the provisions against fire.

Lieutenant Gordon, the reception of Strangers, so that Visitors may be referred to the proper quarter for answers to any questions.

Mr. Earle is the Clerk of Works on the part of the Commissioners.

Mr. Belshaw is in charge of the reception of British Goods; and Captain Rafter of Foreign and Colonial Goods. Mr. Boutell has the superintendence of the actual unloading on the Foreign side.

Mr. S. F. Carpenter is the head of the Financial department.

Captain Boscowen Ibbetson acts for the Registration of Designs.

Captain Collinson, in respect of British Goods, and Captain Owen in respect of Foreign, examine the requirements of each department, and superintend generally.

Mr. Grove, of the Society of Arts, has charge of the sale of the Season Tickets, of which we hear that up to Wednesday evening more than 5000 had already been sold. His assistant is Mr. Kendall.

Captain Owen is entrusted with making an arrangement for the admission of visitors during the time the building is open.

Mr. Rolls and Mr. Fairman are the Senior Officers of the Customs, who are present in the building.

Mr. J. D. Wade is Registrar of Letters.

Mr. Dodd is in charge of the space and Drawing-room; Assistant, Mr. Coppinger.

Mr. Osmond Jones is in charge of the Post Office and Parcels Departments.

Mr. Pearce is Superintendent of the Police Force.

Mr. Murray is Superintendent of the Special Constables.

The division of the English goods is to be into thirty classes.

Class 1 is under the superintendence of Professor Ansted and Mr. Robert Hunt; Assistant, Mr. Harman.

Class 2, Dr. Lyon Playfair and Mr. A. Phillips, Assistant, Lieutenant Ward.

Classes 3 and 4, Dr. Lindley and Dr. Royle; Assistant, Mr. Matchwick.

Class 5, Mr. Hensman; Assistants, Lieutenant Ducane and Mr. Biddle.

Class 6, Mr. Hensman; Assistants, Lieutenant Craster and Mr. Colson.

Class 7, Mr. Hensman; Assistants, Lieutenant Walker and Mr. Heal.

Class 8, Captain Westmacott and Mr. Watts, R.N.

Class 9, Mr. Brandreth Gibbs.

Class 10, Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd; Assistant, Lieutenant Trevor.

Classes 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, Mr. George Wallis; Assistant, Mr. W. Hawkins.

Class 16, Mr. T. W. Dodd.

Class 17, Mr. Owen Jones; Assistant, Mr. T. H. Lowe.

Class 18, Mr. Wallis and Mr. Hawkins.

Class 19, Mr. Lowe.

Class 20, Mr. Wallis and Mr. Hawkins.

Class 21, Mr. R. A. Thompson and Lieut.-Colonel Lloyd.

Class 22, Mr. R. A. Thompson.

Class 23, Mr. Lowe.

Classes 24 and 25, Lieutenant Pasley.

Class 26, Mr. C. J. Thompson.

Class 27, Professor Ansted; Assistant, Mr. Harman.

Class 28, Mr. T. Thompson.

Class 29, Mr. Dodd.

Class 30, Mr. Owen Jones.

The East India Collection is to be arranged by Dr. Royle and Professor Solly.

The representatives of the British Colonies will be assisted by the advice of Dr. Lindley, who lends constant and gratuitous aid; Assistant, Lieutenant Brownlow.

The Chinese and Persian collections will be exhibited after the arrangement of Colonel Lloyd.

Professor Playfair will see to the working of the Juries, assisted by Lieutenant Ward; Clerk, Mr. Melville.

The contractors for printing and preparing the catalogue were Messrs. Spicer and Clowes. Their representative at the building is Mr. Yapp. The scientific Editor is Mr. R. Ellis; and Colonel Lloyd superintends on behalf of the Executive Committee.

The contractors for the refreshment rooms are Messrs. Schweppe.

Mr. Younghusband, of Gerrard's Hall, has undertaken the supply of refreshments to the staff and to exhibitors.

The electric telegraph is under the charge of Mr. Gamble.

BAROMETERS FOR THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Amongst the Liverpool contributors to the Great Exhibition are Messrs. Gray and Keen, the eminent opticians, who have prepared three barometers, the design and construction of which are novel and beautiful in the extreme. The first barometer consists of a design for naval institutions, representing an anchor and a cable. The flukes of the anchor support the dial, whereon is engraved a centre, consisting of Britannia borne on a sea horse, accompanied with water nymphs and tritons; and the surrounding letters, indicative of the state of the weather, assume the characters in coils of rope. The set-hand is moved by a brass steering-wheel, through which are seen mother-of-pearl points of the compass. The indicative hand consists of a trident and coils of rope springing from the globe, with equator and meridian lines. It is a *fac simile* of the massive one presented to the Sailor's Home by these gentlemen. The second and third are of the Gothic order, illustrative of the curvilinear and angular, the former having a most elaborate dial, in which architecture of the florid style is represented, and letters are also introduced from Mr. Gray's new Gothic alphabet. The base is a cross, typical of the support that order received from Christianity. The third has also a richly ornamented disc, and the base on which it rests forms a beautiful folinated bracket.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ADVERTISING.—If a chap was to fall into a well, up to his neck, I kinder reckon he might shiver till he shook his teeth out, without any one coming to his aid, unless he sung out "Murder," or something else, so as to alarm his wife, and bring her to rescue. Just so it is in regard to merchandise. A man may have his shop full of goods; but if no one knows it, what does it do to him? He may have two or three, or a dozen local customers; but to fetch a crowd he must call a crowd, and the only way to call 'em is to sound the news in that etarnal trumpet—the newspaper! Advertising goods is jest like snorin', or takin' a cryin' baby to church. If you sleep in church and don't snore, how's folks on the back seat or on the gallery to know that you are there? and in regard to the baby, folks would never know you could raise one, if, when nurse takes him to church, he didn't begin to let off steam. But when he yells out good and strong, everybody, parson and all, feel mity good; they look at him and say to themselves, "Fine baby that, by hokey! a regular young rhinossercow, by gum!" The more he bellers the more people know it, the more they think about him. And on the same principle exactly, the more noise you make in a newspaper's columns, the more people think about you; they read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest what you say, and then they go and see you. One would imagine that a chap who never advertises his goods had stole 'em somewhere, and was afraid the owner would as soon as he seen them advertised, come and claim his property; there may be such a thing. A man who is afraid to advertise is afraid to look an honest public in the face—that's veracity; and they are just as feered of him. I'm always suspicious of a chap that has a store full of goods and never spends a cent in makin' people aware of it; he is either a big fool or a big knave. When such a'coon is lucky enough to get a good customer, he'd ort to take a daggrytipe of him sure, for it aint likely he'll see him agin in a hurry; for you see the man that don't advertise never sells goods twice to the same person; he sells so little that he has to charge like thunder to be able to live. He is so stingy that he would let his baby out to a beggar at a penny a day, and if he ever gave a blind man a cent it would be sure to be a bad one. His store smells so musty with his old six-year-old, moth eaten, fly specked, old fashioned goods, that it is enough to knock a negro down, to go into it, let alone a lady. You see, goods is like gals; they must go when they are in the fashion, and good lookin', or else a yoke of oxen wouldn't draw 'em off afterwards. The man that advertises most does most business, because he don't make one stock to last one lifetime. I know a merchant of this deestrict who has imported three different batches of goods within a year from Europe—and none of your small schooner loads either, each time—and now he's nearly sold out again. How does he and his partner get rid of so many goods? They advertise more than all the others put together, that's the how, I can prove it. If you want to borrow money—if you want to lend money—if you want a farm to rent—if you have one to sell—advertise. If your hoss, pig, cow, colt, sheep, oxen, or husband go astray, advertise them right off, and not run the chance of losin' them altogether, or havin' to pay as much as they are worth in charges for their keep. If you are a shoemaker, tailor, blacksmith, wagonmaker, or any kind of useful mechanic, show people that you are not ashamed of being a mechanic, by advertising. If you keep a hotel, make it known. When people see a man advertise, they know he is a business man. The world is full of folks who want. Some want to sell, some want to buy; and the only way to meet these wants and make money is to advertise. Advertising is like honesty—it pays well if followed up. Merchants think nothing of paying forty dollars for one sign, with nothing but their name on it. Well, what do you think of havin' two thousand signs a week in a newspaper? In it you can show your whole establishment to the country every week. If you are wise, just rub your eyes, and go to work and advertise.—*Yankee Doodle, in Niagara Mail.*

"UP WITH THE LARK."—"What makes you up so late, Sir?" said a father to his son, who made his appearance at the breakfast table about ten o'clock. "Late! Why, Father, I was up with the lark." "Well, then, Sir, for the future dont remain up so long with the larb, but come down a little earlier to breakfast."—*Punch.*

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